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'ARAFAT CRITICIZES SYRIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

NC061613 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Beirut, Feb. 6 (AFP)--The imminent withdrawal of the Arab Deterrent Force from Beirut is causing difficulties for the Palestinian resistance movement, which is reluctant to become bogged down once more in Lebanon's internal affairs at the expense of its fight against Israel and of its established working relationship with the Lebanese Government.

"The Syrian decision has come at an embarrassing moment, provoking strong apprehension in the heart of the PLO," the Palestine Liberation Organization's head, Yasir 'Arafat, told the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH.

"The Syrian withdrawal from Beirut will force the Palestinian to redistribute their forces in Lebanon. It will put a heavier burden on the resistance, particularly with the danger of an imminent Israeli attack on south Lebanon," Mr. 'Arafat added.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI POINTS WAY TO IMPROVING ARAB IMAGE IN U.S.

LD061521 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT AL-USBU'IYAH in Arabic 3 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Interview given to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT by Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi at his office in Tunis--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] With regard to Arab strategy in general, the United States alone has been adopting a hostile attitude toward the Arab issues. It is known that you are making enormous efforts to change the Arab image in the eyes of the U.S. public. What policy will you be pursuing to effect this change? Do you believe that information alone is sufficient to achieve that?

[Answer] The first step is to desist from talking about U.S. hostility toward Arab issues as a historical fact, because that plunges us into a kind of enmity with the American people as represented by their government. As far as the United States is concerned, there is little difference whether we talk about the government or the people. Therefore, if we really seek the support of the U.S. people, the first step we must make is to refrain from using a language that manifests an imperative, constant hostility. It is true that in the present circumstances the American people and government are pro-Israel, but that is due to internal historical, economic and political causes. Therefore, we must analyze all of these causes in order to be able to determine how we can change them. Things change only if their causes are changed. We must tackle the causes so that attitudes will change. I believe that information can play a very important part in this respect. However, information alone is undoubtedly not sufficient, but it does pave half the way for us if we can explain our issues in a manner that renders them acceptable to public opinion or, at least, in a way which it does not reject out of hand--that is, if we succeed in making public opinion see things as they really are; namely, that Israel, since its establishment, has been the aggressor against the Arab homeland and not the small state that is threatened by the Arab giant, as was the prevalent belief during 'Abd an-Nasir's days. During those days, actually, the reverse was true because 'Abd an-Nasir and all the Arab states, for all the armies they had at the time, were much weaker than Israel. This is an example of things we can tackle through intelligent Arab information that addresses the people in a manner they understand and not simply in the manner we like.

If we pursue this method, which the Zionists have preceded us in pursuing and have, as a result, won many political rounds, we can change the picture of Arab issues as seen by the American people and gradually get them to support us. This can be done through liaison with the American information media--newspapers, radios and television--and with the American social, cultural and political organizations in order to make them support us. It can also be achieved by relying on those organizations that comprise a large, number of Americans of Arab origin who, despite their Arab origin, are in fact Americans and can speak in the American arena and address their American compatriots and defend Arab causes. We must use all these methods. We must also have liaison with the American officials in all sectors and at all levels so that, by an extensive campaign we may be able to gradually win over public opinion. Furthermore, we must be strong enough to make the alternative to peace credible, because if we fail in our reliance on our informational and political efforts, no one would believe us if we wanted to take different action. Therefore, we must create a link between two things: peace and war. According to an old saying: If you seek peace, be prepared for war. We too must prepare ourselves for war so that we may not be compelled to wage it, provided we have power sufficient to convince the enemy, the adversary and the friend of the adversary. In this way, we can deter evil intentions--expansionist and imperialist intentions.

[Question] A Vatican newspaper recently published an article lauding the Camp David agreements and President Anwar as-Sadat. Since you are preparing to go to Rome, is not such a stand a prelude to presenting a specific viewpoint during your meetings there?

[Answer] This is an example of a situation that we must be aware of, so that we are able to convince the people we talk to in Europe. There is no doubt that these agreements, which we say are agreements on a phony peace and which we describe as treasonous, appear to our friends in many foreign circles, in addition to Israel's friends, as positive action. Even President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem appears as positive action to a man like Chancellor Kreisky whose friendship toward the Arabs we do not doubt. If we want them to change their stand on such issues, then we must proceed to do so on the basis of their own logic and tell them: It is true that you have been impressed by these attitudes which, to you, appeared to be positive actions. It is also true that these attitudes, in certain aspects, are worthy of interest. But, in political affairs, what counts are results and not appearances and effective buffoonery. On this basis, we will then explain to them the negative aspect of these attitudes and demonstrate to them how the Jerusalem visit, which appeared to public opinion abroad to be effective, has not in fact produced the desired result; namely, recognition of the Palestinian people's rights. At one of my press conferences I likened this to the mountain which labored and produced a mouse. We will then point out to them how the Camp David agreements and the bilateral agreements between Egypt and Israel have created a bleak atmosphere instead of inspiring confidence in the future because the negotiations had dealt with partial affairs and disregarded the basic issues: the Palestine issue, the fate of the Palestinian people, Jerusalem and the restoration of the Arab territories. Also, when the negotiations dealt with any of the Palestinian affairs--the West Bank and Gaza--the Palestinians who are primarily concerned were not consulted, and, therefore, all these things are negative. If we explain these things in such a logical manner we will undoubtedly win over a large section of world public opinion for we must not believe that world public opinion is definitely against the Arabs. By doing so, we can encourage others to adopt a stand similar to Chancellor Kreisky's in criticizing Israel's policy and supporting the Arab rights.

BAHRAIN

GOVERNMENT DENIES PRESENCE OF FOREIGN BASES ON ITS TERRITORY

NC070932 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0835 GMT 7 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 7 February--Bahrain has categorically denied the presence of any foreign military bases in Bahrain and asserted that it will never provide any military bases or facilities for any foreign state "especially the big powers, because the country's aim is to keep the Arab Gulf out of conflict." Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has stated that this position stems from Bahrain's desire to keep the area out of conflicts between the superpowers.

In a statement to the weekly magazine AN-NAHDAH, published here today, the Bahraini foreign minister emphasizes "the defense of the Gulf must be undertaken by the states in the area, and any request by any foreign state for bases or facilities will be rejected."

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak again condemns the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, which, he says, constitutes a threat to world peace and security and "tests the strength and steadfastness of the Islamic group as well as the strength of the ties among its member-states and their ability to confront this grave danger."

KUWAIT

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL DEPUTY

LD061112 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At noon today Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister, received in his office Salim Za'nun, deputy chairman of the Palestine National Council, and Awni Battash, director of the PLO office in Kuwait, who conveyed to his highness greetings from brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and of the Palestinian people, on the occasion of his highness' return home.

OLYMPICS BODY TO SOLICIT GOVERNMENT GUIDANCE

LD061531 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 5 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The Kuwaiti Olympics Committee has deferred examination of the invitation addressed to it by the committee organizing the Moscow Olympics to participate in the Olympic games. The Kuwaiti committee has decided to consult the government's official opinion on this matter before making any decision.

AL-QABAS SAYS SAUDI ARABIA CONSIDERING U.S. MILITARY FACILITIES

LD070836 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0737 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti newspaper said today that Saudi Arabia has agreed to discuss the granting of U.S. military facilities in times of emergency, but it has refused to offer such facilities on a temporary or permanent basis.

In a report from Washington, AL-QABAS said the Saudi stand was conveyed to U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, who visited the kingdom this week as part of a tour aimed at discussing the situation in the Middle East and Southwest Asia following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the ways to confront it. It quotes an unnamed U.S. official as saying that the kingdom prefers to be "a friend and not an ally" of the United States.

The newspaper said that U.S. military mission will go to Saudi Arabia to discuss the development of military relations between the two countries and the establishment of warehouses and depots for ammunition and spare parts so that they will be ready in case of emergency, but it did not say when this visit will take place.

OMAN

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES CRUDE OIL PRICE RISE

LD061540 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD/EA

[Text] The Government of the Sultanate of Oman has decided to increase the price of Omani crude oil by $2 per barrel with retroactive effect from 1 January 1980. It is worth noting that the increase is in line with recent new oil prices. The new price is $30.20 instead of $28.20.

COMMENTARY CITES SOVIET THREAT FROM PDRY

LD062152 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Without belittling the gravity of what has happened in Afghanistan, its illegality, its denial of the rights of man and its violation of the UN Charter, the Soviet presence in South Yemen is no less dangerous to the Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula. This danger is growing day by day with the increasing presence of the Soviets in this vital region of the world, which controls entry into the Red Sea and the security of the Indian Ocean as a whole. Reports indicate that the USSR is going ahead to strengthen its presence in South Yemen. The Soviet-Adenese treaty, the Adenese-Ethiopian treaties, the Adenese-Czechoslovak treaty and other future treaties, with their secret articles in addition to the advanced weapons and equipment and the naval and air bases on Socotra Island and in mainland Yemen itself--all these facts leave no room for doubt that the real danger to this region still lies in South Yemen. Oman has drawn attention to the serious nature of this danger, indeed it courageously resisted it when it attempted to infiltrate Oman across the Dhofar mountains and, indeed, succeeded in destroying it.

Oman has proved that it is not a fertile and proper soil for the spread of the atheistic ideas of communism, which violate straight Islamic principles, our genuine Arab characteristics, our history and our struggle for the honor of man, his freedom and dignity.

Oman has raised its voice loud in all international forums, warning against and drawing attention to the gravity of this danger, which is growing and branching out like an octupus, asking for the condemnation of all forms of foreign interference and declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, free of military bases and rivalry between the naval fleets of the superpowers and international conflicts.

On the basis of this and out of concern for the safety and security of this region and [word indistinct] solidarity and brotherhood, Oman has called for the formulation of a plan for the security of the Gulf and its defense through coordination among its states in face of the communist threat. The project was (?put before) the brothers in the Gulf in 1973. The Omani concept is clear and springs from the fact that we live in one area and are bound together as to its future and destiny. For this reason coordination among us in matters of security must be regarded as a national duty.

PDRY

ISMA'IL CONGRATULATES NEW IRANIAN PRESIDENT

LD061534 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD/EA

[Cable sent by Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Supreme People's Council, to Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of his election as president; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] On the occasion of your election as president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I am pleased to offer you, on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, our heartfelt congratulations and good wishes for your health, happiness and success in the tasks of your high position.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you and the Islamic Revolution Council, and through you to the masses of the Iranian people, our warmest congatulations on the occasion of the first anniversary of the victory of the Iranian people against the dictatorial regime of the shah. The victory of the Iranian people's revolution has opened a new era for the achievement of democratic social progress. It has placed Iran on the path of the people's struggle against world imperialism as led by the United States and its agent instruments in the Middle East region and for the sake of liberation, democratic progress and peace.

We in Democratic Yemen have been following with great concern and anxiety the plots being conceived by U.S. imperialism against the direction of the Iranian Revolution and the national sovereignty of the Iranian people. On behalf of our people we strongly condemn all plots designed to take the Iranian people back to the dictatorial era, bloodbaths and the terrorism of the shah's regime. We fully support the demands of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the extradition of the shah and the recovery of the property and money of which he robbed the country.

Once again we wish you success, and for the Iranian Revolution under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeyni victory against [word indistinct] the enemies of the revolution from within. The rest of the U.S.-supported imperialists will inevitably face defeat.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING HASSAN ARRIVES 'ON PRIVATE VISIT' 7 FEB

LD071026 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--King Hassan II of Morocco arrived at At-Ta'if at 1145 today on a private visit to the kingdom.

King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was in the forefront of those who welcomed the Moroccan sovereign on his arrival at Al-Hawiyyah Airport.

King Hassan II is accompanied on his visit by a delegation which includes Crown Prince Mohamed; Prince Rashid, the son of the Moroccan sovereign; Prince 'Abdallah, the king's brother; M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs; Mohamed Aba Hanin, minister of state for energy affairs; Mahjoubi Aherdan, minister of state in charge of posts, and a number of other officials.

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS KING KHALID

LD061816 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1705 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--At 1930 this evening King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his office in the royal court in At-Ta'if Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri, who conveyed to his majesty an oral message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister; His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; Dr Rashad Far'awm, the king's adviser; Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Umran, the kingdom's ambassador in Tunisia; and Kacem Bousnina, the Tunisian ambassador to the kingdom.

Fitouri also conveyed a message to the crown prince and deputy prime minister from President Bourguiba.

The Tunisian foreign minister arrived in Jidda yesterday on a visit to the Kingdom.

Departs for Abu Dhabi

LD062204 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2020 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if--Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri left Al-Hawiyyah Airport this evening for Abu Dhabi at the end of his visit to the Kingdom. At the airport he was seen off by Ash-Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman, the kingdom's ambassador to Tunisia; Kacem Bousnina, the Tunisian ambassador to the kingdom and by a number of senior officials.

On his departure, Fitouri hailed the close relations between the kingdom and Tunisia and said that cooperation between the two countries exists in all fields. He lauded the backing which Tunisia receives from the kingdom. He pointed in this connection to [words indistinct] participation on a number of dams in Tunisia.

KING KHALID, PRINCE FAHD CONGRATULATE BANI-SADR

LD061242 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a cable of congratulations to His Excellency Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr on the occasion of his election as president of the Iranian Islamic Republic. Here is the text of the cable:

I have had the pleasure of learning of your winning of the presidential elections and I convey to your excellency from the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and in my name kindest wishes and sincerest blessings for the confidence you have gained from your fraternal people. I beseech almighty God to be your supporter and backer, to guide your steps for the good and the glory and prestige of your Islamic nation and to grant prosperity and progress to the fraternal people of the Iranian Republic. With profound wishes for good health and happiness to Your Excellency, may God protect you and guide you.

[Signed] Your brother, Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, has sent the following cable to Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr:

Your Excellency President Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Iranian Islamic Republic, may God protect him. Tehran.

I have the pleasure to take the occasion of Your Excellency's success in the presidential election to extend to you sincerest expressions of congratulations and kindest blessings beseeching God almighty to grant you success and to give you his assistance. With my warmest fraternal greetings to your excellency, for good health and happiness and with further progress and prosperity for the fraternal people of the Iranian Islamic Republic, may God protect you.

[Signed] Your brother, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS SUPERPOWER RELATIONS, MIDEAST ISSUES

AU061625 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Georg Possander interview with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia, granted in Riyadh, date unspecified--"The Fuse Leading to the Powder Keg--a World Crisis and Saudi Fears"]

[Text] Riyadh--The political consequences of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan for the Middle East and overall world peace were at the center of an exclusive interview granted by Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to DIE PRESSE in Riyadh. The 40-year old son of the assassinated King Faysal thinks that the big powers could stumble into a world war should the conflict continue.

[Question] What are the political perspectives after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and what motives did Moscow have in mind?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, this aggression is a danger to the entire region in several respects. It is not a trifle when a superpower occupies an independent small country. The other aspect is that if the Soviets are not fought and if the countries of that region do not take the fight into their own hands it will only whet Moscow's appetite for further action. Then the other superpower will attempt to balance the precarious situation and to intervene on site in order to protect that area. Thus a conflict between the great powers is directly imported into this strategically important region and makes it a powder keg.

[Question] Your Royal Highness, do you believe that the countries of the Middle East can handle the danger single handedly?

[Answer] They have professed their will to do so and at the Islamic Conference in Islamabad they decided to protect their independence against any threat. Should they succeed, international security will also be strengthened, but only if they can fight the aggression on their own accord and do not permit international power struggle to be carried out in that region. In doing so they will also do the superpowers a great service. But undoubtedly the countries of that region need help, and they need to be strengthened militarily, not only by weapons, but also by development aid. Any country interested in security and stability in our region, has the obligation to help.

[Question] Where do you think this military aid should come from? Exclusively from the United States?

[Answer] I think any country which sees a threat in the Soviet action can help.

[Question] Including Austria?

[Answer] Of course, Austria can help too. If it is in a position to do so. At least as much is at stake for the neutral countries in terms of the preservation of peace and stability in this world as for the other, non-neutral countries.

[Question] Austria's weapons production is of the highest quality, and there have already been negotiations with Saudi Arabia on a possible transaction.

[Answer] I think whatever weapons we need for the self-defense of these countries will be contracted for.

[Question] What concrete measures should be taken in order to force the Soviets to withdraw from Afghanistan?

[Answer] I think first of all they have to be shown that their action will not be accepted, that they cannot occupy a country, walking all over it, without being punished for it. In the past, whenever a smaller country committed an act of aggression, it was punished. No different yardstick should be used for a big power. I know that that is very difficult; but the case of Afghanistan is a case of flagrant occupation.

[Question] Would you, among other things, consider an economic and technological boycott?

[Answer] That would undoubtedly be a valuable contribution. We see here a return to the times of imperialism, when strong powers achieved their strategies and goals by attacking independent countries. But what has the age of imperialism achieved? Two world wars. And there will be another one, if the situation persists.

[Question] The American President, in the doctrine named after him, announced the protection of the Persian Gulf even by military means, because the region belongs to areas of the United States' vital interests. Do you think that Carter would run the risk of a war?

[Answer] I do not know. But if he tells his own people so, I must presume that he means it. Whether the United States wants to risk a war or not: if the present situation persists, they will stumble into a war, just as into all world wars of the past--even if both big powers should not want it. Nobody wanted those wars, nevertheless they happened.

They happened for reasons based on facts similar to that of the Soviet aggression. That aggression destroyed the basis of civilized relationships among nations. I would like to add something else: we do not take that point of view because the Soviet Union has perpetrated this act of aggression. On the contrary, we had hoped that the Soviet Union would never do such a thing, because we must recognize the value of the aid given by the Soviets in the Arab conflict with Israel. In this conflict they were the source of military support for those Arab countries that are confronted by Israeli aggression. We feel very downhearted, but it also fills us with fear when we see how the Soviet Union is acting now when it should be exercising a responsible and stabilizing influence.

[Question] Don't you think that in helping the Arabs, the Soviets might have had ulterior motives?

If somebody does good by you, you do not search for ill intentions. The help has served a good cause. But whatever good intentions may be claimed in the case of Afghanistan, it still remains a crime.

[Question] Does the invasion of Afghanistan have an effect on the Mideast conflict as such?

[Answer] Naturally, because a new element of instability has been added to it.

[Question] Would not Israel be the proper natural ally in the struggle against Soviet expansionism?

[Answer] We always reasoned that communists and Zionists may not be allies, but that their goals in the region are the same. They know that they can only increase their influence by conflicts. Therefore they maintain, multiply and fan them. Israel also benefited from the Lebanon problem. Who after all can maintain that Lebanon ever constituted a threat to Israel? They blame the Palestinians. But I ask just who has sent them to Lebanon. It was the Israelis.

[Question] What will become of President as-Sadat should the autonomy negotiations for the Palestinians fail?

[Answer] I don't know. It is not so much a question of his person but of how peace can be reached. One thing is sure: it is impossible to negotiate on the future of the Palestinians without their consent on the central questions. The great danger is that it is the strategy of Israel to believe in arriving at a peace without solving the Palestinian problem, without eliminating the roots of the conflict. If the Israelis want to live in that region, and live in peace, then they must solve the Palestinian problem.

[Question] Many in the West and in Israel believe that a PLO state would be a Soviet steppingstone in the Middle East.

[Answer] That is by no means true. If it is maintained that the political Palestinian movement is radical, that is true, but there is a reason for it. After all, when was the PLO founded? After the 1967 war and not after the occupation of Palestine...Why has Israel not attempted to solve the Palestine problem before a PLO existed; where were its good intentions then?

[Question] Does Saudi Arabia support the Muslim freedom fighters in Afghanistan and does it also want to help the 50 million Muslims in the Soviet Union?

[Answer] You put the question as if we were supporting them against somebody. The Muslim freedom fighters are not occupation soldiers who have invaded Afghanistan, but they were expelled from their homes. For that reason, the entire Muslim world professed its solidarity in Islamabad and declared its readiness to help. Saudi Arabia recongizes the great injustice inflicted on these people and therefore supports them with all possible means. As to the Muslims in the Soviet Union, they are not being attacked by anybody and we see no reason to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

AL-JAZIRAH: NEW U.S. INITIATIVE ON PALESTINE EXPECTED AT UN

LD031120 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 3 February--The United States plans to embark on a new initiative in the Middle East which would take into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people, now that it is certain that the Camp David accords have failed, Saudi paper AL-JAZIRAH reports today. Citing diplomatic sources in New York, the paper says that the American initiative is expected to be made during the coming UN Security Council debate on Palestine.

Last August the United States asked for postponement of the Security Council debate on Palestine to give the U.S. administration another chance to study developments in the area in the light of the results of the Camp David accords.

UAE

PRESIDENT RETURNS TO ABU DHABI FROM PAKISTAN

NC041840 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1818 GMT 4 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 4 February--The UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, returned to the homeland in God's safety and protection at 1930 today following a private visit of several weeks to Pakistan.

YAR

DEPUTY ECONOMY MINISTER, PRC TRADE DELEGATION MEET

JN061818 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] A meeting was held at the Ministry of Economy this morning between the YAR side led by Deputy Economy Minister 'Ali Ahmad al-Khadir and the PRC side led by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Zheng Yishan.

At the beginning of the meeting, brother 'Ali Ahmad al-Khadir praised the relations of cooperation between the two countries and stressed the importance of strengthening and developing these relations so as to serve the mutual interests of the two friendly countries. The two sides then reviewed spheres of economic and trade cooperation.

The brother deputy economy minister held a luncheon at noon today in honour of the PRC delegation. It was attended by several officials in the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Supply and Trade.

KHALIL INTERVIEWED ON SAN FRANCISCO RADIO STATION

NC061916 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that Israel must stop establishing settlements in the West Bank because this will not serve the peace process. The prime minister affirmed that there is no U.S. military presence in Egypt but that there will be cooperation between Egyptian and American pilots in the future.

The prime minister also said that Egypt has decided to boycott the Olympic games scheduled to be held this summer in Moscow and that this decision was taken as a result of the Soviet aggression against the Afghan people .

The prime minister said that King Husayn is invited to join the Middle East peace process.

The prime minister made these statements in a live program broadcast tonight by the American radio station (KBO) in San Francisco, in the United States, in which some of the city 's inhabitants telephoned their questions to the prime minister through the American radio station.

Further Report

NC062203 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has said that the peace process between Egypt and Israel is proceeding naturally and that the Camp David accords have linked the peace process with a solution to the Palestine question. The prime minister explained that the autonomy problem can be solved if the two sides interpret the Camp David provisions in accordance with the letter and spirit of the accord. He added: We can reach a solution before May.

Dr Mustafa Khalilmade these statements in an on-the-air dialog broadcast tonight by the U.S. radio station (KBO) in San Francisco.

The prime minister said: First we must agree on what autonomy means. Later we can discuss implementing it in Gaza first if the West Bank citizens fail to welcome their paticipation in the peace process.

The prime minister explained that Israel's interpretation of autonomy is completely different from our interpretation and that in accordance with the Camp David accord the powers of the military governor and his civil administration will be transferred to the body elected by the Palestinians. Hence there will be one authority.

The prime minister stressed that the Camp David accord has opened the blocked road between the PLO and Israel and that if it had not been for this accord it would not be possible for the PLO to negotiate with Israel.

AS-SADAT GIVES INTERVIEW TO FRG MAGAZINE QUICK

NC061912 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar As-Sadat has declared that in the current international political situation Egypt should assume a leading role in the Arab world and the whole Middle East.

In an interview with the West German magazine QUICK, he added that Egypt cannot assume that role if it has no arms.

President as-Sadat explained that Egypt does not want to ask any foreign solider to fight for it and that for this reason it wants arms. The president stressed that nevertheless the West will not obtain any military bases in Egyptian territory in return for the arms supply.

In his interview, President as-Sadat promised to support the Arab states and said he would respond to any request for assistance from any part of the Arab world that needs assistance. The president added that in this respect the basis of the decision has no connection with the leaders of any Arab state, but rather with the peoples.

President as-Sadat said that the situation following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is the most dangerous situation since World War II and has caused the greatest struggle for oil. The president noted that if anything occurs to deprive the West of Gulf oil, the lifeline of the industrial countries will be cut off and Western civilization will collapse.

He added that in view of the fact that several things are exposed to danger, the danger of a nuclear conflict also exists.

AL-AKHBAR REPORTS ON AL-QADHDHAFI TRAINING CAMPS

LD061441 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 4 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Dreams of a Madman"]

[Excerpts] The confessions made by the armed men whom Al-Qadhdhafi sent to attack the town of Qafsah contained elements that are ridiculous as well others that are serious and which deserve attention. They confirm the need to put an end to Al-Qadhdhafi's madness, which has reached such a pitch that it prompts him to act crazily and recklessly in the area.

The armed men whom Al-Qadhdhafi prepared for attack and sabotage in Tunisia have admitted that they received training at a Libyan military camp and that at the camp in question there are groups of people being simiarly trained for attacking other Arab countries. These include a group for sabotage in Sudan, a group for action in Egypt, a group on the "POLISARIO" side against Morocco and a group against Syria.

We know that there are in Libya not just one camp for the training of these groups but several training camps in which Soviet and Cuban advisers are employed and on which Al-Qadhdhafi spends Libya's oil money. These camps are the focus of his attention and of his entire work because, by virtue of his madness, he believes that they will realize his hope of leading the Arabs and dominating the Arab countries. Although Al-Qadhdhafi had previously launched three attempts, or three ventures, in Uganda, Chad and Sudan, all of which failed utterly and were ignominiously thwarted, his madness still drives him to indulge further in his losing plan.

The Soviets had from the beginning noticed Al-Qadhdhafi's madness and his obsession with leading the Arabs and his wish to dominate them and dictate his views to them. Therefore, they approached him from this angle and exploited him to their own advantage. They affirm that he is the protector of Arabs and Islam. Thus they have been able to use this Al-Qadhdhafi, who used to criticize the Arabs for dealing with the Soviets and accuse them of communism, and to turn him into a Soviet communist agent who seeks to destroy Islam, who is making short shrift of the Koran, who is denying the [Prophet's] sayings and who is writing a book in which the people can place their faith.

Ignorant imaginations and mad dreams of Arab leadership dominate Al-Qadhdhafi's senses and his sick mind. They make him imagine that he is the leader and that the Arabs, kings and presidents, in all their countries, must obey him. He also imagines that he can force them to obey through conspiracies and sabotage and by dispatching these groups of people whom he trains, arms and finances in order to create disturbances and stage coups.

From the beginning Al-Qadhdhafi has been a catastrophe for the Libyan people and for all the Arabs. This catastrophe is due to his ignorance and madness. Al-Qadhdhafi's madness is increasing day after day and his imaginations and dreams are becoming wilder. The communists and the Marxists will continue to feed these imaginations and dreams in order hatch conspiracies against all the Arabs so that they will secure leadership. His recent plot against Tunisia, whose details have not yet been completely revealed, will not be the last. He is preparing groups for action against Sudan, Egypt and Morocco. We say we wish he would speed up action against Sudan and Egypt because by so doing he would be accelerating his end and would be relieving the Libyan people and the Arabs from his madness and craziness.

AL-JUMHURIYAH ON AL-QADHDHAFI, QAFSAH INCIDENT

NC060850 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH writes about the record of Libyan Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in the past 10 yeears. AL-JUMHURIYAH says: Al-Qadhdhafi has succeeded very well in disrupting Libya's relations with all its Arab and Muslim neighbors, while his radio has not stopped broadcasting Arab nationalist slogans. Al-Qadhahafi has isolated Libya from its big neighbor Egypt, and from Sudan, Chad, and finally Tunisia. Before that he isolated Libya from the Palestinians and the PLO. The isolation action usually began with flirtation songs which he sang to each one of these states and with attempts for unity under coercion. When these attempts failed, Al-Qadhdhafi turned into a gang leader, sending his saboteurs and mercenaries to these countries in a desperate attempt to undermine their stability.

Al-Qadhdhafi, the paper says, has also succeeded very well in turning Libya into a Soviet land, air, and naval base. Through him Moscow has realized its dream of finding an alternative place to exercise its influence and expansion after it was expelled from Egypt and its influence there ended forever.

In conclusion the paper says: The latest achievement of Al-Qadhdhafi was burning the Tunisian and French embassies in Tripoli as an act of revenge against both Tunisia, because it did not give in to his attempt to invade it, and France because it helped Tunisia to resist this invasion. The ones who are really burning now are the Libyan people, who thought they had finished with resisting imperialism and oppression only to find out that there is still a long road before they can liberate themselves from Soviet domination and the one who brought it, and restore their pan-Arab ties with their Arab and Muslim neighbors.

TUNISIAN ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR PRESIDENT

JN061623 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 February--Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian education minister and President Habib Bourguiba's envoy, arrived in Baghdad today on a 1-day visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, the Tunisian envoy said he is carrying a message to President Saddam Husayn from President Habib Bourguiba. The message deals with the relations between the two countries and the current situation in the Arab arena.

Meets President

JN062010 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 February--President Saddam Husayn received Mohamed Mzali, President Habib Bourguiba's personal envoy and minister of national education, here this evening.

Mzali conveyed to President Saddam Husayn a message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. The message deals with relations between the two countries and developments in the situation in the Tunisian city of Qafsah in light of last week's events in the city.

SOVIET ECONOMIC STATE COMMITTEE OFFICIAL DEPARTS

JN060753 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 February--Mr Alikhanov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, left Baghdad for home this morning with his accompanying delegation following an 8-day visit to Iraq.

In a predeparture statement, Mr Alikhanov said that he held talks with Iraqi officials on bilateral economic and industrial cooperation. He pointed out that the visit enabled him to acquaint himself with the progress of projects that the Soviet side is implementing in Iraq.

INFORMATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

JN061727 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Beirut, 6 February--Iraqi Information Minister Latif Nasif Jasim has reiterated that Iraq will always be ready to defend every inch of Arab land.

In an interview published by the Lebanese magazine AL-JUMHUR today, the minister asserted Iraq's eagerness and concern over the Gulf's Arabism. He added that Iraq would consider any attack against any Gulf state as a direct attack against it.

The minister reviewed Iraq's pan-Arab and principled stands toward the fateful Arab issues. He also outlined Iraq's role in confronting the Camp David plot, asserting at the same time the Arab nation's capability of checking the imperialist plots. This is due to the Arab nation's strategic weight and human and material resources.

On the developments in the situation in Iran and Afghanistan and their repercussions on the Arab area, on the superpowers' struggle and on Iraq's role at the current stage, the information minister said: We are a principled people. We say what we believe in. We are friends of the Soviet Union, but we do care to criticize it when it commits any mistake. Proceeding from this principle, we criticized the intervention in Afghanistan and we considered it as a serious portent in the political and military sphere.

The minister asserted that Iraq's adamant enemy is the United States and its agents. Our attack on it will continue so long as it upholds its hostile attitude toward the Arabs and the Palestinian cause.

He said that Iraq clings to these principles with an objective and healthy view. It is a true commitment, not one based on formalities, and we are different from others.

On the issue of Iran, the minister of information said many problems exist with Iran due to its clear and blatant intervention in Arab affairs and due to its oppressive measures against the Iranian minorities.

He said the Iranian minorities were of the opinion that when the opposition took over, they would obtain their rights to self-rule. Matters, however, are all proceeding on the wrong path. There are fires, destruction, a multiplicity of centers of power and oppressed people.

The information minister called upon the Iranian rulers to resort to reason and to change their policy. He said: Our only demand is the restoration of all the rights to the Arabs.

CZECHOSLOVAK FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS 7 FEB

JN070755 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 7 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 February--Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq. The Czechoslovak minister said his visit achieved positive, fruitful results in the promotion of bilateral relations through doubling the size of bilateral trade and industrial exchange, particularly in expanding the exchange of technical and technological expertise.

The Czechoslovak minister added that his talks with officials dealt with bolstering and strengthening bilateral economic relations and the contribution of Czechoslovak companies to implementing several oil industry projects in Iraq.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO EXTEND AID TO UGANDA

JN021957 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 2 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 February--Iraq has decided to offer $1 million as financial aid to Uganda to help strengthen its economy and assist the Ugandan people. Iraq has also decided to extend to the Ugandan people material aid, including medicines and food stuffs.

Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa thanked President Saddam Husayn for this initiative when he received the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Kampala last Wednesday. During the meeting, President Binaisa praised Iraq's decision to extend aid to the Ugandan people and expressed the hope that the two countries' relations will further develop in the interest of their two peoples.

SAUDI INFORMATION MINISTER YAMANI ARRIVES 6 FEB

JN060819 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 February--Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani arrived here today, leading a delegation on a brief visit to Iraq. An Iraqi information source said Dr Yamani's visit comes within the context of consultations with the Iraqi culture and information minister prior to the convocation of the Arab Gulf information ministers' fifth conference, which will begin in Doha on 12 February.

Meets Counterpart

JN061153 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 February--Culture and Information Minister Latif Nasif Jasim and Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani have discussed the possibility of strengthening bilateral information cooperation. The two ministers held a meeting here today during which they exchanged viewpoints on a number of information topics, as a preparatory step to concluding a bilateral information agreement.

The Saudi minister arrived in Baghdad earlier today on a short visit to Iraq.

Departs 6 Feb

JN061244 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 6 February--Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani left Baghdad at noon today following a brief visit to Iraq.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL ZVONE DRAGAN ARRIVES FOR TALKS

JN060740 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 February--Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council in Yugoslavia, arrived here this morning, leading a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq. The Yugoslav official said he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on bilateral cooperation and the implementation of the minutes of the meetings of the Iraqi-Yugoslav joint committee for economic, trade and technical cooperation, which were held in Belgrade in October.

Talks Begin

JN061744 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 February--Official talks were held here this evening between Iraq and Yugoslavia. The Iraqi side was led by Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz. The Yugoslav side was led by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. The talks dealt with ways to consolidate the relations between the two countries and cooperation in the field of information.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL REQUESTS INCREASED ARAB SUPPORT

JN061804 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] The National Consultative Council today addressed a statement to Arab kings, heads of states, amirs, heads of government and parliamentary and popular councils in fraternal state, with the exception of Egypt. The statement was also addressed to the chairman of the Palestine National Council and the secretary general of the Arab League. The statement called on these states to support Jordan with all means available. Following is the text of the statement:

The National Consultative Council considers Jordan as a last defense line protecting the Arab right and pan-Arab issue, as well as a frontline state which is being subjected to the most dangerous, aggressive and expansionist schemes. The Jordanian people are shouldering a great financial burden while, at the same time, shouldering their national and pan-Arab responsibilities, which exceed the burdens shouldered by the Arab citizen in general.

The council realizes that the aid being given Jordan in accordance with the Baghdad and Tunis summits hardly suffices for the basic defense and development needs and that the purchasing power of this aid is decreasing as a result of the decrease in the value of the dollar.

The expenses for Jordan's energy requirements exceed half of the ambitious [as heard] revenues, which were included in the general budget bill for the year 1980. Furthermore, these expenses will increase with any new increase in oil prices. Thus, shouldering such a burden will reflect negatively on Jordan's defense and production abilities, so threatening its security, stability and steadfastness.

Thus, we call on you to proceed from the premise of pan-Arab duty to work toward finding a quick and decisive solution by giving all means of support in order to enable Jordan to bear this financial burden, get over this cruel crisis and perform its holy, historic duty, a duty which history and fate have burdened it with. Jordan has pledged to God, the nation and the homeland that it will remain firm and steadfast, and it is confident that this nation will not let it down concerning its legitimate demand.

May God grant you success in the service of your dear peoples and glorious nation.

TUNISIAN ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR KING

JN051956 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian education minister and President Habib Bourguiba's envoy, arrived in Amman this evening. In a statement to a JNA correspondent, Mzali said that he is carrying a message for His Majesty King Husayn from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. The message falls within the context of contacts between the two countries.

He was received at Amman airport by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, the Foreign Ministry's chief of protocol and the Tunisian ambassador in Amman.

Meets Prince Hasan

JN061702 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian education minister and President Habib Bourguiba's envoy, at the Royal Hashemite Court today.

The Tunisian envoy conveyed to his highness a written message for His Majesty King Husayn from President Habib Bourguiba. The message deals with the current Arab situation.

INFORMATION MINISTER RECEIVES LIBYAN AMBADDADOR

JN051649 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Information Minister Dr Sa'id at-Tall received Libyan ambassador in Amman Salih as-Sanusi this morning. Dr at-Tall asserted to the Libyan ambassador Jordan's eagerness to preserve Arab solidarity. Jordan, he added, views this solidarity as the foremost basis for cooperation among the fraternal Arab countries. Dr at-Tall asserted that Jordan attaches special importance to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Libya and Jordan which embody the concept of all-round Arab unity. This unity is the target of all the Arab countries, he concluded.

KING HUSAYN RETURNS FROM UK 6 FEBRUARY

JN061823 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn returned home this evening following a 3-week private visit to the United Kingdom. During the visit, he met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and high-ranking British officials and discussed with them bilateral relations and the latest developments in the Middle East situation.

GOVERNMENT INCREASES PRICES OF OIL PRODUCTS

JN062103 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpts] This morning the cabinet debated the current prices applicable to fuels and energy-related products. The cabinet also discussed the effects of recent increase in the cost of imported crude oil on which Jordan is totally dependent.

As a result of detailed study submitted by the various ministerial committees, the prime minister issued a defense ordinance defining new prices applicable to fuels and energy-related products.

Explaining the increase, Prime Minister ash-Sharif Sharaf said it was due to economic reasons which was forced on the country following two recent hikes in the price of crude by the oil-producing countries.

CABINET ISSUES DECISIONS ON DEPLOYMENT OF ARMY

NC061510 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[Text] After the cabinet meeting today, cabinet Secretary General Dr 'Umar Musayki gave the following official information:

At the beginning of the meeting, His Excellency President Sarkis reviewed current developments in the country in the light of recent developments in the status of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF]. The cabinet acquainted itself with the results of the contacts made in this regard between officials in Lebanon and sisterly Syria.

His Excellency President Sarkis added: In the light of current contacts, which are still going on so as to guarantee all that is aimed at coordination--whether regarding stands or measures--I deem it necessary to urge all the Lebanese people to fulfill their responsibilities and to exercise the spirit of genuine patriotism in these delicate circumstances through which Lebanon and the area are passing, and make this their contribution toward the preservation of the unity of the homeland so that it can regain its vigor and role.

Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss then spoke. He reviewed the results of his visit to Syria at the beginning of the week.

After deliberations, the cabinet issued the following statement: The cabinet discussed the developments in the country in the political and security spheres in the light of recent developments in the status of the ADF in some areas, particularly in Beirut and its suburbs. After deliberations, the cabinet made the following decisions:

1. To authorize the Lebanese Army to make the necessary arrangements immediately to fill any security vacuum at any point on the confrontation lines, in the vital public utilities and in all the state's departments and establishments.

2. To reject any armed presence in any area of Lebanon other than the legitimate forces; namely, the Lebanese Army, the ADF and the internal security forces.

3. To request the commands of the Lebanese Army, the ADF and the internal security forces to draw up a comprehensive security plan aimed at tightening the grip of the legitimate authority in all areas of Lebanon. The plan shall define for the army forces and ADF an effective role in supporting and backing the internal security forces in their duties. The plan shall make it possible for (?the development) of the security duties so the legitimate forces can assume the security responsibilities in areas where no legitimate armed forces are present, and to give priority of implementation to the coastal line, extending from Tripoli to Tyre, passing through the commercial center of Beirut, all the vital public utilities and the state's departments and establishments.

On the occasion, the cabinet expressed appreciation for the role that sisterly Syria has been and is playing within the framework of the ADF in order to establish security in Lebanon and consolidate the return of legitimate authority to all areas of Lebanon.

The cabinet emphasized the need to follow up on contacts with officials in Syria at all levels in the light of the firm fraternal relations that bind the two countries.

Defense Minister's Comment

NC061835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Defense Minister Joseph Skaf held a series of contacts and meetings this afternoon, including a meeting with Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri, Chief of Staff Brig Gen Munir Terabay and some political leaders to discuss how to insure the conditions for successful implementation of the cabinet decisions issued today connected with filling the security vacuum in the wake of recent developments.

Asked about the next steps to be implemented, Minister Skaf said: In the atmosphere of anxiety and uncertainty prevailing among the citizens today in the wake of the latest developments, particularly in the security sphere, and in the wake of the cabinet decision authorizing the Lebanese Army to fill any security vacuum, we--citizens and officials--must work to help the authorities dissipate the prevailing atmosphere of anxiety and to reassure the people. Today Lebanon needs every citizen. All must assume the spirit of national responsibility to overcome the delicate phase through which we are passing.

The defense minister added: It is of no interest to mention details; what is important is results and, God willing, they will be positive thanks to cooperation between the citizen and the state. All the Lebanese people, who have suffered bitterly for the past 5 years, are longing for the existence of the state and the legitimate forces--the Lebanese Army in particular, the army of all Lebanon, which alone is capable of extending the suthority of the state and reassuring the citizens.

AL-HUSS REAFFIRMS RESPECT FOR AGREEMENTS WITH PLO

NC070654 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 7 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Commenting on the statement issued last night by the PLO Executive Committee, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said: We have more than once reaffirmed our respect for the agreements signed with the PLO and for the Arab summit resolutions in this connection. Nothing has happened to change this fact.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: The cabinet decision does not legally encroach upon these agreements in any way; the decision and the agreements are completely unrelated.

DETERRENT FORCES BEGIN PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL FROM BEIRUT

NC070843 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 7 Feb 80 NC

[Text] At 2300 last night the deterrent forces began their partial withdrawal from Al-Mukallis, Hursh Thabit and Sinn al-Fil [in Beirut] in the direction of 'Alayh. Military trucks were seen towing various field artillery pieces.

VOL REPORTS OUTBREAK OF CLASHES IN ASH-SHAMAL

NC070640 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0624 GMT 7 Feb 80 NC

[Text] We have just received the following: Clashes broke out at dawn today in the area of Ash-Shamal when a group from Al-Maradah [Giants--former President Franjiyah's militia] launched an attack on the Qanat, Al-Mazra'ah and Dayr Billa axes. The clashes are still continuing. All types of weapons are being used.

LEBANON'S JUNBLATT MEETS WITH KHADDAM, AL-ASAD

Meeting with Foreign Minister

JN061403 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Damascus, 6 February--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party in Lebanon, at 1200 today. The meeting was attended by Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of staff, and Dr Wahis Tayyus, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party regional command member.

Meeting with Al-Asad

JN061705 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], at 1430 today. Junblatt was accompanied by Muhsin Dallul, PSP command member. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Wahib Tannus, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party regional command member.

During the meeting, the developments in fraternal Lebanon were reviewed and viewpoints were exchanged on future eventualities. The president talked about the decision to assemble the Syrian forces that are operating within the Deterrent Force, stressing these forces' continued commitment to their duties as a deterrent force preserving security in Lebanon. Walid Junblatt, in turn, explained the attitudes of the various sides in Lebanon.

At 1315 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Lebanese Deputy Husayn al-Husayni. Talks dealt with the situation in Lebanon and its recent developments, including the decision to assemble the Syrian forces, which are operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces in Beirut and its suburbs.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED FOLLOWING MOROCCAN PARTY VISIT

JN042118 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Feb 80 JN

[Text] A joint statement was issued today on the visit to Syria of a delegation of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism. The delegation was headed by Ali Yata, secretary general of the party. The Moroccan Party delegation held talks with a Ba'th Party delegation under Comrade Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party.

The statement said that the two sides reviewed the Arab struggle in light of the fierce imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab homeland and As-Sadat's capitulation to the Zionist enemy. The two sides had identical views on all matters discussed. The statement strongly denounced the Camp David accords and the unilateral peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. The two sides denounced negotiations and steps that took place between the Egyptian regime and Israel under U.S. auspices to normalize relations and to implement the so-called autonomy.

The statement stressed its denunciation of the establishment of the new aggressive imperialist U.S.-Zionist-Egyptian pact because of its grave consequences concerning the Arab nation, the African peoples interests and the liberation movements.

The Syrian and the Moroccan sides agreed on the need to strengthen the unity of the Arab struggle through effective solidarity and by calling on all Arab forces to support the pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and its principal base--Syria--and the Palestinian resistance in order to establish a strategic balance in the arena of the Arab-Israeli conflict in order to foil the capitulatory agreement.

The joint statement said that the tension prevailing in the Arab Maghreb divorces the states of this region from effectively participating in the battle of Arab destiny waged by our nation against imperialism and Zionism. The two sides called for a peaceful political settlement of this problem.

The two sides expressed appreciation for the socialist blocs support, particularly by the friendly Soviet Union, for the struggle of our Arab people. They declared their support for liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They also declared their support for Iran's revolution in confronting the aggressive imperialist movements in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Gulf regions.

The delegation of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism and the Syrian Ba'th Party delegation studied the struggle of both parties. They concentrated on fraternal relations which link them as well as the means for strengthening and developing them.

The Moroccan delegation praised the great achievements of Syria under the Ba'th leadership and that of its secretary general, President Hafiz al-Asad, which aimed at establishing the socialist and unified Arab society. The delegation also praised Syria's militant role in confronting the imperialist-Zionist aggression against the Arab nation and in confronting pressures aimed at weakening its steadfastness and aborting its pan-Arab role by the criminal gang which hides behind the Islamic religion and which is manipulated by imperialism and Zionism.

The two sides agreed to sign an agreement for joint cooperation in order to strengthen their relations.

KHADDAM ADDRESSES EUROPEAN COUNCIL PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

JN021621 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1240 GMT 2 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 2 February--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, made the following speech at 1100 hours on 31 January before the Parliamentary Assembly of the European Council:

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: I would like to begin my speech by thanking you for granting me this opportunity to speak before the European Council on a problem which has a most direct bearing on international peace and security and on the development, future and progress of the world.

The question now is why have we rejected the two Camp David agreements and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty?

1. The two agreements and the treaty constitute a divergence from the UN Charter and resolutions. Resolution 338 stipulates that a peace conference should be formed with the participation of all concerned parties under UN auspices and under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union and the United States. Has Camp David been in accordance with Resolution 338? Where is Syria, Jordan, the PLO and Lebanon? Where is the United Nations and the Soviet Union? Can we call what took place in Camp David anything but a plot among the signatories of the Camp David agreements?

2. The two agreements and the treaty constitute a separate solution between Egypt and Israel. In order for peace to be lasting, it should be comprehensive. In order for peace to be comprehensive it should be just and based on right. Now, is the Egyptian-Israeli peace a peace for the region? No right-thinking man can answer in the positive because the situation has become worse after Camp David. Does the Egyptian Government have the right to reach on behalf of the Arabs an agreement with Israel on a framework for peace? Has Egypt been authorized to do so?

By signing an agreement with the Nazis, was Marshal Petain able to end World War II or bring peace and security to France? Was he able to get France out of the war? Nobody can say that As-Sadat is right and Petain was wrong.

3. The treaty has brought the whole of Egypt under Israeli hegemony. Before the treaty only part of Egypt had been under the Israeli occupation; now all of Egypt is under Israeli occupation and hegemony.

4. The Camp David agreements clearly mean the liquidation of the Palestian cause and the dismemberment of the Palestinian people. There has been talk about self-rule for the people and not for the territories of the West Bank and Gaza. Are these the rights of the Palestinian people?

What does self-rule for the population mean? It is only a passing phase until it is time to evacuate the people from this land which the Israelis regard as Israeli territory. This was corroborated by the Israeli Government when it insisted on its adherence to the policy of building settlements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. We also ask where are the exiled and dispersed Palestinian people's rights to return and to self-determination? How can we ignore these rights when we find that those Palestinians born in exile are more conscious of their homeland and their Palestinian identity than those living in the occupied territories? Finally may we ask: Who authorized As-Sadat to sign in the name of the Palestinians?

5. The two agreements and the treaty have transferred the international power struggle which was revolving round the region to the heart of the region. To regard the United States as a partner and involve it in the region necessarily means the transfer of the international power struggle to the region, because the presence of one of the super-powers must lead to the presence of the other. The region has fought over the past 30 years to preserve itself from foreign penetration and hegemony. The region has also fought to strengthen its nonalined identity because this is in our interests and the interests of the world. Our efforts, however, have been aborted by the U.S. involvement which will take the region into a new phase that is more serious for the region and the world.

6. The Camp David policy has further complicated the situation in the region. There was only an Arab-Israeli dispute; now there is in addition an Arab-Egyptian dispute.

7. The agreements are a step toward preparing a new aggression against the Arab nation. If the agreements are for peace, then why this great military assistance to Israel at a time when Egypt's deviation from the Arab ranks has created an imbalance in the military field in Israel's interest? Why the U.S. military assistance to Egypt when it has ended its war with Israel? Of course Egypt will not use the U.S. weapons against Israel.

What are the need for these weapons? Is it for As-Sadat's military parades? Egypt is very weak economically and needs everything except weapons if it does not fight for its honor and the Arab nation's honor. The weapons which are given to As-Sadat are for the creation of new hotbeds of tension in the region, on the African continent and in some Muslim states.

RIF'AT AL-ASAD ADDRESSES ULEMA ON NATIONAL UNITY

JN022112 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus--Ba'th Party regional command member Dr Rif'at al-Asad has asserted that Syria's answer to those claiming to be the protectors and defenders of Islam such as Carter, Begin and As-Sadat and to their feverish attempts to create a rift in the Arab stand and to contain Islam and Muslims will be more steadfastness, solidarity and national unity among all factions of the people.

Addressing some ulema in the office of Awqaf Minister Muhammad al-Khatib today, Dr al-Asad said that Ba'thist principles are essentially based on Arab and Islamic legacy and that there is no contradiction between these principles and those of the Islamic revolution, because the Arabs are the defenders of Islam.

In this speech to the ulema, who came to thank President Hafiz al-Asad for kindly including them in the wage increase, Dr al-Asad expressed his strong belief that the greatness of Islam can only be maintained by reviving the glory of the Arab nation and upholding its immortal mission. Dr al-Asad condemned the attempts by Carter, Begin and As-Sadat and their collaborators to bemoan Islam and their claims to defend Islam here and there.

Dr al-Asad spoke about Syria's great achievements and the conspiracy being concocted by the enemies to subjugate this country. He affirmed that Arab Syria under the struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad will not succumb or bow. He added: No power on earth can make us give up our firm principles or deviate from our correct path--the path of struggle to liberate all the occupied territories and to regain the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to establish their own independent state on their land.

Dr al-Asad concluded his speech by warning against those who infiltrated the ranks of the nation to sow discord and engage in suspicious activities in the name of Islam. But Islam is innocent of such people, he said.

INDUSTRY MINISTER RETURNS FROM JORDAN 2 FEB

JN021703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--Industry Minister Dr Husayn al-Qadi returned to Damascus today from Amman after attending the board meetings of the Syrian-Jordanian company for industry. The minister said that it has been decided to establish a number of joint industrial projects.

While in Jordan, Dr al-Qadi held talks with his Jordanian counterpart on matters relating to industrial integration between the two fraternal countries.

ALGERIA

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT LEAVES ALGERIA FOR LIBYA

LD061426 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] The visit to Algeria by President Herrera of Venezuela ended today with another tete-a-tete with President Bendjedid. He was seen off at the airport by President Bendjedid and cabinet members this morning when he left Algiers for Tripoli.

Mr Herrera told newsmen that his talks with President Bendjedid were held in a cordial atmosphere and covered ways of deepening relations between the OPEC member countries in order to see them take a common position to Third World problems.

Regarding the Sahara question, Mr Herrera said that the settling of the problem can be secured only when the Saharan people are able to exercise their right to self-determination.

Communique Issued

LD070002 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Joint communique on the visit of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins to Algeria, issued in Algiers 6 February]

[Text] [Words indistinct] was crowned by the issuing of a joint Algerian-Venezuelan communique which pointed out that during his stay in Algeria President Luis Herrera Campins visited a number of Algerian economic and social achievements and expressed deep appreciation of the will and efforts of Algeria in the field of development and national independence.

The communique explained that President Chadli Bendjedid was informed of the political, economic and social achievements of Venezuela within the context of its democratic path and expressed deep appreciation of this. The communique added that President Herrera Campins informed President Chadli Bendjedid that he was carrying a message from the leaders of the Andean Group--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru--urging closer links with the Arab world in order to consolidate the negotiating capability of developing countries and confirm solidarity among them to set up a new world order.

Also President Herrera Campins spoke of the achievements of the Andean group thanks to its economic integration projects and its consultations on the various international and regional political problems, especially the start of the stage of freedom and democracy in Latin America. President Luis Herrera Campins went to the National People's Assembly which held a special session and delivered an important speech in which he dealt with the main current international problems and those of common interest. The talks of President Bendjedid and Herrera Campins were dominated by an atmosphere of trust and friendship reflecting the quality of the links between the two countries which embody their joint desire to develop a dynamic and mutually beneficial cooperation between them. The two presidents were acquainted with the experiments of the two countries and their extensions at the international level. The two presidents, therefore, confirmed the need to establish relations among nations on the basis of justice, equality and cooperation aimed at establishing a new international order based on equality in states' sovereignty and in their rights to development and their ever-lasting sovereignty over their natural resources, on mutual respect for the peoples right to self-determination and on non-interference in the affairs of others.

The two presidents embarked on a wide study of bilateral relations, renewing--after their review of the important capabilities available for the development of economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation between Algeria and Venezuela--their confirmation of their common desire to do all they can to widen the diversification of Algerian-Venezuelan cooperation in all fields and give it an impetus which responds to the ambitions of the two peoples and the ties of solidarity and friendship between them and which constitutes a factor of rapprochement between the Arab and Latin American countries.

The two presidents conducted a deep analysis of the main current international problem and in this context expressed their deep concern for developments in the world and the dangers of world peace and security. In the face of the political and economic pressures applied on developing countries and the artificial and continued tensions against those countries from abroad, the two presidents renewed the undertaking of Algeria and Venezuela to seek relentlessly means and ways capable of saving the countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia of all the attempts aimed at harming their sovereignty and national independence. In this context, the two presidents once again expressed their support for adherence to the principles and values of the UN Charter and the statement on friendly relations among states.

Both sides studied deeply the situation in Africa and strongly condemned the maneuvers and the various obstacles aimed at restraining the liberation of African peoples and their legitimate expectations of freedom, independence and unity. In this context both sides once again confirmed their peoples' solidarity and backing for the African peoples struggling to confirm their identity and consolidate their national independence against foreign dominations, oppression and colonialist exploitation. Both sides renewed their condemnation of the policy of racial discrimination in all its manifestations and forms and stressed the need to apply meticulously the sanctions taken by the United Nations against the racist regime of South Africa. Both sides also expressed their governments' determination to work for the elimination of the traces of colonialism and the confirmation of the peoples right to self-determination and for the backing and consolidation of the unity and independence of Africa in accordance with the principles and objectives of the United Nations and the OAU.

Both sides discussed with special interest the Western Sahara problem and expressed their adherence to the UN resolutions on it and because the matter is one of decolonization, they believe that a just and lasting solution should be based on the Saharan people's actual exercise of their right to self-determination and independence. Both sides expressed deep anxiety over the situation in the Middle East and in this context they expressed their deep conviction that reaching a just and lasting solution should be through the achievement of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people who constitute the main issue in a comprehensive solution and through the evacuation of all the occupied Arab regions.

Both sides once again confirmed their solidarity with the peoples of Latin America in their struggle for the protection of their national rights so that this region will be a region of peace and progress. Both sides greeted the success scored by the countries of Latin America and the countries of [word indistinct] in their efforts aimed at consolidating their national independence and sovereignty. Both sides expressed their deep anxiety over the increased rivalry and clashes embodied in the growth of the hotbeds of tension and the deteriorating conditions in Third World countries. In this context both sides emphasized the dangers threatening world peace resulting from a retreat from the detente process which was supposed to form an element of coordinated development in relations among states.

In this context both sides confirmed their adherence to disarmament measures which constitute a factor for the protection of world peace and security and their confidence that the achievement of a comprehensive and general disarmament requires that state should have an unbiased political will and complete adherence to limiting the arms race and the gradual reduction of resources used for military purposes in favor of economic and social development of developing countries. In this context both sides highlighted the importance and role of the nuclear disarmament committee and urged rapid implemention of the recommendations and resolutions of this committee.

Both sides showed special interest in the problems of development and the reorganization of international economic relations and stressed the basic role that should be played by developing countries for the establishment of a new kind of relations between developing countries and industialized and developed countries. To this end both sides confirmed their adherence to United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the new international economic order and expressed their determination to work more and more to consolidate the OPEC countries by supplying them with a strategy capable of making this organization a tool capable of strengthening and improving the negotiating capability of developing countries within the context of the North-South dialog and of acting as a factor of equilibrium in international exchanges, working in the legitimate interests of all peoples.

Both sides noted with interest that the serious problems harming the international economy have not been faced with determination by the majority of the industrialized countries, thus leading to a lack of progress at the talks on the establishment of a new international economic order. Both sides expressed their absolute determination to work for the success of the comprehensive talks, for which preparation will begin soon within the United Nations--a success based on an integrated solution of the issues of international cooperation in the field of development--and to work for the achievement of significant progress in establishing a new international economic order. To this end both sides confirmed the need to carry out joint work among developing countries in order to achieve a change in the political stand of the developed countries.

Both sides expressed the conviction that the consolidation of the present solidarity among developing countries is a necessary factor for the creation of conditions suitable for the consolidation of cooperation between developing countries in order to achieve a collective self-sufficiency. Both sides expressed once again their determination to consolidate the ties of unity and solidarity between member countries of the Group of 77 and contribute to the achievements of its legitimate expectations. They renewed their commitment for the development and consolidation of cooperation and integration among developing countries in order to defend their joint interests and the consolidation and [word indistinct] of their development ability, a matter which will allow them to participate in a more just and equitable manner in the profits of the international economy.

Both sides pointed out that their bilateral relations should promote rapprochement and solidarity among Latin America, the Arab world and the African world. In this context they pointed out that the joint Algerian-Venezuelan plan for the setting up of an economic development agency in Caracas within the framework of OPEC is a live example of this which confirms their determination to take initiatives which express their will to work for the advancement and progress of developing countries. In realization of this and outside the framework of the joint initiatives made in Caracas, President Luis Herrera Campins proposed to President Chadli Bendjedid that OPEC should set up a post-university training institute to be placed at the disposal of Third World countries to train specialists in the various branches of scientific activity. He also proposed a program for training periods at the Venezuelan Oil Technological Institute to train citizens of OPEC countries in branches concerned with oil. President Chadli Bendjedid expressed agreement in principle to this and proposed that the ministers of energy in the two countries should carry out the necessary studies to implement these projects.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the important results of their talks and their conviction that the visit of President Luis Herrera Campins to Algeria will help the consolidation of the ties of friendship between Algeria and Venezuela and the establishment of an exemplary cooperation in all fields between them. President Campins expressed deep gratitude to President Bendjedid for the cordial and warm reception accorded to him and to the delegation accompanying him. President Luis Herrera Campins invited President Chadli Bendjedid to visit Venezuela and the invitation was accepted with the date to be fixed later.

LIBYA

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT HERRERA ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD062028 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Tripoli--The brother leader of the revolution [Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi] met with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera on his arrival at Beninah airport this afternoon for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi, members of the General Popular Committee and members of the General Popular Committee of the municipality of Banghazi, and officers of the armed forces, also took part in welcoming the Venezuelan president.

Statement on Arrival

LD071028 Tripoli JANA in English 0816 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the grand Al-Fatah revolution, received yesterday President Luis Herrera of Venezuela who arrived in Banghazi yesterday on a visit to the Jamahiriyah. He was received at Beninah airport by Staff Major Jallud, Lt Col. Mustafa al-Kharrubi, members of the General People's Committee, members of the General People's Committee of Banghazi municipality and officers from the armed forces.

At his arrival a bouquet was presented to him, and he was accompanied by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the rostrum during which the national anthem "Allah Akbar" of Libya and of Venezuela were performed, and twenty-one guns salute fired while they were inspecting the guards. The Venezuelan president is accompanied on his visit by a delegation which includes the ministers of foreign affairs, defence, oil and developments.

In a statement to our correspondent, President Luis Herrera of Venezuela affirmed that his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah aims at the consolidation of ties between the two friendly peoples particularly in the field of oil since both countries are members of OPEC, the organization which means to the Third World development and progress.

He said: "Libya's stands can help us consolidate not only the bilateral relations, but relations with all developing work in order to achieve the world peace."

He affirmed that the oil-producing countries are not responsible for the rise in prices in the world but the industrialized countries are the cause behind world's inflation. Answering a query about how could OPEC face the industrialized countries' monopolies, he affirmed that this will be one of the important issues for him to discuss with Libyan officials in addition to relations between OPEC members, in a bid to reach a unified stand.

He went on to say that other important issues to be discussed are the dialogue between North and South, and other topics in addition to the "oil problem". Although this issue constitutes the core of our problems as producing countries and as part of the developing world, we should seek a stand which serves our interests and ensures our control over our resources.

Attends Meetings, Dinner

LD070050 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A closed meeting was held at the guest palace [words indistinct] between the brother leader of the revolution and the president of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, who arrived in Banghazi this afternoon for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

An expanded meeting was also held between the two sides [words indistinct] and the Venezuelan side was headed by President Luis Herrera Campins, with the participation of members of the delegation, the ministers of foreign affairs, defense, oil and development. JANA has learned that during the expanded meeting world economic problems, bilateral relations and coordination at OPEC were discussed.

On the other hand, the leader of the revolution confirmed in a speech at the dinner held in honor of the Venezuelan president tohight that there is a country neighboring Libya being subjected to foreign invasion, invasion by the French forces in Tunisia. He said it thus becomes clear to us that France is now building a neocolonialist bridge which reaches Tunisia, Chad, and Central Africa, in addition to robbing the resources of African peoples, including the Tunisian people. He added: We should resist this invasion and the UN should be aware of this flagrant invasion. The leader of the revolution confirmed the Libyan people's solidarity with the popular revolution in Tunisia, which is being subjected to a French colonialist invasion.

He expressed appreciation for the wise policy pursued by Venezuela toward the cause of the Arab nation, the Palestinian cause. He said that we hope for [word indistinct] toward the wronged Palestinian people.

The leader of the revolution confirmed the [words indistinct] linking the Arab nation and Latin America in order to build bridges of fraternity, friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Latin America and the Arab nation. He also confirmed that there was no dispute between the oil exporters on views as regards oil-exporting countries. We are all insisting on revolution and what [words indistinct] is incorrect because responsibility rests with the capitalist industrial countries and not the exporting countries, because the industrialized and capitalist countries are the ones to be put in the dock. He confirmed that our will cannot give in to pressure nor to blackmail, because responsibility for inflation and rising prices and damage to developing countries rests with the industrialized states.

He pointed out that OPEC countries have assisted developing countries and said that the development fund created by OPEC is an indication of its determination to support developing countries. He confirmed that the mad rise in the price of manufactured goods, inflation and rising prices were caused by the capitalist and industrial states. He added: We have decided to pursue a new policy, leading to a drastic solution of the problem created by the industrialized countries and attributed to OPEC. He said proof of this new policy's success is the existence of new factors in OPEC and they are: the revolution in Iran, one of the main oil exporters; also, the oil regions are being liberated from colonialist domination one after another. He confirmed that colonialist attempts have failed and the industrialized states have not been able to maintain control of those countries. Libya was liberated, then Algeria, then Iraq and then Iran. The leader explained that the robbery to which oil-exporting peoples are subjected is pushing them toward revolution.

The leader of the revolution asked the president of Venezuela to change his country's foreign policy toward the Palestinian people. He said: We hope that Venezuela will have a more positive and effective attitude toward the wronged Palestinian people.

BANGHAZI FRENCH CONSUL ALLEGES OFFICIAL COLLUSION IN ATTACK

LD051244 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Here are details of the ransacking of the French consulate in Banghazi by telephone from French Consul Hubert Isnard: [begin recording]

[Isnard] I can tell you now that following last evening's events, the Libyan population shows absolutely no hostility to the French. Absolutely no hostility at all. At this moment the Libyan green flag is hoisted over the consulate, and I have established my headquarters at home.

[Question] Did it seem to you during the attack on the consulate that the Libyan authorities were rather in collusion as regards the events?

[Answer] Yes, yes, yes, certainly, certainly. To tell you all, when I left the consulate it was 1850. There were then five or six policemen outside, while there had been none during the day. Then buses arrived, demonstrators got off, Libyan television cameras appeared and the consulate was ransacked. The consulate was not burned down; all the equipment was broken and all the files were destroyed.

[Question] Is it not possible for you to return there now?

[Answer] Yes, but access to the consulate is forbidden.

TUNISIAN REVOLUTIONARY 'REFUTES' FRENCH NONINTERVENTION

LD061902 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Paris--A responsible source of the armed Tunisian Popular Revolutionary Movement today refuted allegations made by the French defense minister that France did not intervene militarily at Qafsah.

The source said that the statements made by the French defense minister to Radio Luxembourg were unfounded and that the strugglers of the Tunisian revolutionary movement have killed and wounded a number of the invading French soldiers. The source added that the movement has captured two of the invading French soldiers who were dropped over Qafsah at the first spark of revolution there on Sunday, 28 January.

WITHDRAWAL OF TUNISIAN WORKERS MEANS IMPENDING AGGRESSION

LD061428 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Tunisian regime has asked all Tunisians working in Libya to return immediately to the country. Observers consider this measure points out that the Tunisian regime is planning in coordination with invading French forces to wage a treacherous aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

LIBYA CALLS FOR ARAB LEAGUE MEETING ON FRENCH 'INVASION'

LD062018 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1948 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The Foreign Secretariat of the Jamahiriyah has asked for an urgent meeting to be held by the Arab League Council to discuss the question of the French invasion of Tunisia. JANA has learned that an urgent memorandum on this has been delivered to the secretary general of the Arab League.

In similar memorandums, the Foreign Secretariat has also asked for urgent sessions to be held by the OAU, and the Islamic Congress Organization of Tunisia. This was stated in urgent memorandums delivered to the secretaries general of these organizations.

TRIPOLI REPORTS RENEWAL OF FIGHTING IN TUNISIA 5 FEB

LD061618 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Fighting between the Tunisian people's resistance forces and the French invading forces, which came to the rescue of the Tunisian regime to quash the people's uprising in Tunisia, has been renewed. News reports from Tunisia have stressed that two regions east of Qafsah, (Al-Miknas) and (As-Salib), yesterday witnessed fierce battles between the people's resistance forces and the invading French forces.

Eyewitnesses said a number of French soldiers lost their way while fleeing the people's armed resistance. Press reports have confirmed that the Tunisian regime has become incapable of confronting the uprising of the Tunisian people. The uprising has entered its second week after spreading to a number of Tunisian towns and after the students, workers and deprived peasants joined the ranks of the popular resistance as an expression of their anger over the French invasion of their country and in solidarity with the resistance to overthrow the agent Tunisian regime.

News from Washington reports that the American administration in the next few days will be setting up an air link between the United States and Tunisia to ferry no less than 40 troop carriers and armored vehicles and a large number of helicopters as part of the rushed aid which it has decided to give to the Tunisian regime to use in crushing the continuing people's revolution in Tunisia. Some reports which leaked out of Tunisia mentioned that a number of Tunisian citizens held in the repressive French prisons are under the threat of death as a result of the continuing torture and the bad conditions they are living under.

The West German [newspaper name indistinct] says that a wave of people's anger prevails over the workers' quarters, which has prompted oppressive Tunisian acts against the workers, withdrawal of passports and the placing of a large number of workers under compulsory detention.

LIBYAN GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT CRITICIZING AL-QADHDHAFI

LD061448 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The Libyan Democratic National Movement yesterday issued a press statement analyzing the conditions in which the Libyan people live. In its statement the Libyan Democratic National Movement noted in particular that "Al-Qadhdhafi categorically refuses to have the Revolution Command Council meeting minutes recorded so as not to have any error or omissions recorded against him." Al-Qadhdhafi has also exceeded the authority of the executive machinery of the constitution, humiliated ministers, prohibited their names being lauded or their pictures published in papers and periodicals. He has resorted to squandering the monies of the Libyan people in matters serving his personal designs, to signing large arms deals without any studies by experts and to hiring agents inside and outside Libya with the aim of achieving his subversive designs in Arab and African countries.

The statement added that Al-Qadhdhafi set up intelligence machinery to commit the ugliest crimes and torture headed by "Mustafa al-Kharrubi." Al-Qadhdhafi also resorted to taking decisions in the name of socialism. The state sequestrated many houses under the slogan "The house belongs to whoever lives in it." However, the state [word indistinct] discovered a bitter fact, namely that most tenants were foreigners, and hence the slogan lost its meaning and was turned into meaning confiscation of people's properties and handing their revenue to the state.

The agricultural sector has suffered the same paralysis as the other sectors as the slogan "The land belongs to whoever works it" has failed.

The Democratic National Movement continued its analysis of conditions in Libya. It points out that Al-Qadhdhafi is resorting to horse trading in religion. Moreover, he claims to be a prophet and to be full of wisdom. He tells lies about the prophet and his exemplary behaviour, imposes intellectual terrorism, argues against science and the educated, bans Arab and foreign papers and periodicals, confiscates university books and imposes educational courses on schools and universities.

The statement concluded by noting that Al-Qadhdhafi bars officers from obtaining staff certificates as he refuses to send them on courses abroad to complete their studies. He fears the creation of higher cadres in the army because he does not want any other colonel than himself in the Libyan armed forces."

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES ISSUE PROGRAM DECLARATION

LD041614 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The third meeting of the revolutionary committees ended last night at Qaryunis University in Banghazi and issued the following statement:

The third meeting of the revolutionary committees was held in continuation of the (Brisila) meeting, which took place under the slogan of "meeting for new tasks and for the preparation for the final storming of the society of exploitation and dictatorship," and made the following declaration:

Physical elemination becomes the end stage in the conflict of the revolutionary struggle for a final solution when removing economic, political and social weapons from the counter-revolutionaries fails to put an end to their activities.

Every revolutionary committee shall perform its revolutionary duties before its masses: the popular congress.

The collective revolutionary action of the revolutionary committees shall be the basis for ending the struggle in favor of the revolution in any of the fields of the revolutionary committees.

It is part of the duties of the popular authority to form popular congresses for the popular committees. But the popular committees will lose all justification or become a threat to popular authority unless the popular congresses devise for them the decisions which they have to implement. It is up to the revolutionary committees to urge the popular congresses to issue decisions.

The secretariats of the popular congresses, from the basic congress right up to the General People's Congress, will pose a direct threat to the people's authority if they acquire other than an administrative character.

In the state of revolutionary transformation and the assertion of the people's authority the revolutionary committees will have the following tasks:

To enable the masses to discover revolutionary laws through the controversial relations of things.

--Physical elimination of the enemies of the revolution abroad;

--The heralding of the revolution openly,

--The continuation of march against embassies,

--The seizure of the Voice of Arab Homeland radio and its transformation into a voice of the popular revolution through which the new popular mass Arab unity revolution shall be made clear and delineated for the first time.

--The escalation of the revolution control to expose all deviation and wrongs and all types of harm in all places to the masses of the people so that they may destroy them.

--The cohesion of the popular masses by revolutionary methods for the implementation of the new 5-year plan, the underlining of its importance, the shouldering of its commitments and the assertion of its vitality in order to insure the success of the stage of transformation from backwardness to advancement and from necessity to self-sufficiency and from weakness to strength, and the changing of the consumer bourgeois society into a socialist productive society.

The revolutionary committees declare their cohesion with the revolutionary committees in Iran and Tunisia for the implementation of the task of the popular revolution and the establishment of people's authority and the winning of further victories for the age of the masses against all forms of traditional regimes and the societies of exploitation and dictatorship which have lost their ties with history and their justification for their continued existence. All that remains is for the revolutionary committees to instigate the masses to pounce on them and end them once and for all.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN RECEIVES TUNISIAN ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN

LD061354 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Marrakech, Feb 6, (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco received, here Tuesday, Mr Sadok Mokaddem, chairman of the Tunisian National Assembly.

Dey Ould Sidi Baba, chairman of the Moroccan House of Representatives, attended the audience. At the end of the meeting, Mr Mokaddem stated that he transmitted to King Hassan II of Morocco a verbal message from Tunisian President Mr Habib Bourguiba, related to the events witnessed in the region of the Qafsah town.

"These events," he said, are consequent to the cowardly aggression perpetrated by the Libyan leaders against Tunisia, in order to sow trouble, confusion, anarchy and de-stabilization among the Tunisian people."

The chairman of the Tunisian National Assembly added that he came here, "as a personal envoy of Mr Bourguiba, to voice the expression of consideration and gratitude, for the firm position of the sovereign and for his moral and material support face to the aggression perpetrated against Tunisia and the Tunisian people."

Regarding the situation in the region of Qafsah, Mr Mokaddem precised that order has been set up in this zone. "The authorities and the forces perfectly control the situation," he added.

Dealing with the Arab League, Mr Mokaddem indicated that the latter "should face similar events, because one of its members had been object of an aggression", and "It's regrettable that it came from another member of this organisation", he went on.

BOUCETTA RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH LIBERIA'S TOLBERT

LD061338 Rabat MAP in English 1245 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Rabat, Feb 6, (MAP)--Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan state minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived here Tuesday, after a short visit to Monrovia, during which he delivered a message from King Hassan II to the liberation head of state, Mr William Tolbert, acting president of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

In a statement to the press, Mr Boucetta pointed out that the royal message was an answer to the presidential message delivered to the Moroccan sovereign at the end of December by Liberian foreign affairs minister, who was accompanied by the OAU's secretary general.

Boucetta precised that President Tolbert comprehensively received the royal message and charged him of transmitting a verbal one to the sovereign. He added that he discussed with Mr Tolbert the events in our region, particularly the events in Tunisia, and that he informed him of the resolutions of the conference of Islamic foreign affairs ministers recently held in Islamabad.

KING HASSAN GIVES INTERVIEW TO FRENCH WEEKLY LE FIGARO

LD050046 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] The French weekly LE FIGARO in its latest issue publishes the text of an interview given recently by His Majesty King Hassan II to its special correspondent, Michel Droit, at the royal palace in Marrakech.

The French weekly was given this interview exclusively, and it published it under the banner headline: Islam May One Day Save the West--an expression which the king himself used during the interview.

During the interview, his majesty spoke about the Soviet and U.S. attitudes on the Sahara problem, the Soviet-Cuban infiltration into Africa, Iran, the crime which was committed at the Grand Mosque, and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Follows the text of the interview [read by announcers]:

Question: Your Majesty, no matter how important world events are, it is impossible for us during this interview not to deal with the question of the Western Sahara, which since the Green March has been dominating political life in Morocco.

Answer: This is true. I will use this opportunity to say that it should be quite clear with regard to the Western Sahara that we are in it and will stay there. All the administrative measures we have taken and all the investments we have undertaken there show quite clearly that in this issue we have reached what I call the point of no return.

Question: The royal armed forces, nevertheless, have suffered some defeats, a matter which astonished the world, particularly France, which historically is more qualified than any other country to know the capability of the Moroccan soldier.

Answer: It is true that the royal armed forces at one time appeared below the level of their reputation. The reasons for this are simple: first, our forces lack special training in desert warfare; and second, our individual and collective weapons for this type of operation were insufficient. With God's help, we have overcome this dilemma. Since then our men have become better trained and our equipment is up to the level of the battles which we may have to wage. Soon a second group will join the first group, which is the only one we now have in the field. A third group will join it in 3 months' time. Thus, matters have been turned upside down. So far we have not reached the phase of keeping order normally, but we have reached what our military commanders term as security operations.

Question: With regard to your adversaries, have you noticed some change?

Answer: Yes, but in the opposite direction. The Saharan fighters--or those who claim to be Saharans--have recently lost a great deal of the courage by which they were distinguished during their early operations.

It should be said, if we were to believe the POW's, that the POLISARIO has suffered heavy losses. Also, TB and venereal diseases cause many deaths in their ranks. These western groups composed of Mauritanians, Malians, Nigerians, and Chadians, which we encounter often, prove the difficulty in recruitment which the POLISARIO is facing. As you know, Al-Qadhdhafi can distribute any amount of weapons he wishes, but the matter is quite different when it comes to men.

Question: Speaking about Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, it is strange to note that he is warmly supporting the POLISARIO without recognizing the Saharan republic.

Answer: This is not strange. This is according to his own private logic. Al-Qadhdhafi is a unity-seeker and therefore cannot avoid contradicting himself when he calls for the separation of a part, even if this is part of the Moroccan soil, from the fatherland. What he wants in return, and this is self-evident, is a Morocco without a monarchy or a constitution or a multiparty system. These are his aspirations, and this is the reason behind his assistance to the POLISARIO.

Question: The attitude of the Soviet Union at the United Nations and its vocal support for the Saharans is regarded as strange. Previously the Soviet Union maintained neutrality with regard to this question; furthermore, it maintained good relations with you.

Answer: I could have been taken by surprise and become anxious if we regarded, as you said, Soviet neutrality regarding us and Algeria as always having been a strict neutrality. But what does this mean except that matters here and there are proceeding along the path of change? I totally believe that the dossier on the Sahara, as I always imagine when I am by myself, is in Moscow and not in Algiers, on the understanding that the Soviet Union's support for this recommendation [at the United Nations] came after the meeting among Marchais, Berlinguer and Carrillo on the subject of the Western Sahara. Do you not see the connection between these two events? I believe we have not finished yet with our amazement regarding this issue.

Question: Do you believe the United States realizes this?

Answer: It does not fully realize this. But it has recently matured a great deal. It has begun to realize that detente is something and naivete is something else. In this connection, I believe Ayatollah Khomeyni, if it is true that he is a pious person, as some people think, was really pious, particularly with regard to the United States as he has awakened it from its slumber.

Question: Your Majesty, for the second time Morocco stands as an obstacle confronting the Soviet-Cuban infiltration in Africa. Will you do the same again if necessary?

Answer: When we went to Shaba I knew what I was doing. Zaire alone was not the target: The target was all the African states near and far which were our friends and allies. Sudan was a target, bearing in mind that Sudan means the sources of the Nile and the outlet to the Red Sea. Consequently, if we were to carry out an operation similar to that we carried out [in Zaire] and if Morocco had to become an obstacle confronting the Soviet and Cuban infiltration for the second or third time, you could depend on Morocco, except if it was obliged to act alone.

Question: You have spoken a great deal about an Atlantic and European-African front for defense of the values you and we cherish--a front which includes France, Spain, Morocco and Senegal. Are you still convinced of this?

Answer: It appears, regrettably, that such a front has been overtaken by events, unless it expands and takes unexpected dimensions. For example, I recently told the U.S. ambassador: Tell President Carter that the West will one day owe its salvation to Islam, not Shi'ite Islam which has 90 million followers, but Sunni Islam which has 700 million followers. This is because the recent voting at the United Nations showed, irrespective of the fact that there were some who abstained or were absent, that there is a true Islamic cohesion whose consequences I think we should take into account. Islam and Christianity have the same role and can constitute a bastion to protect us all.

Question: With regard to Iran, you said previously that if you were to be told that Imam Khomeyni is an embodiment of Islam you would declare your atheism.

Answer: This is true, and I still insist on what I said. Iran now follows the doctrine which says that the state, should be ruled by Shi'ite laws and not national laws--Shi'ite laws which believe that there should be an Imam who is above any authority.

Question: You granted the shah political asylum in Morocco for some time. Were you at any time and are you still of the opinion that he could have resisted and it was his duty to resist?

Answer: The empress disclosed the secret of the his ailment and asked me to swear to her that I would not disclose this to anybody. If it had been necessary I would have called in doctors for the necessary analysis on him. At the same time I knew it was difficult for the shah to find the necessary stability to take the required measures. From the physical standpoint he was no longer capable of doing so.

Question: Let us assume that he was.

Answer: The fact remains that the matter depended on what he knew about himself--his ailment or his love to lie to himself. Had it not been for his ailment, his love to lie would have driven him to his present situation. The man could have lasted for another 3 or 4 years, but the final result would have been the same. Before his departure I told him: If I were a biographer and if I were to write your biography, I would conclude that you loved Iran more than the Iranians themselves. The great error as far as the shah was concerned was his desire to be a secular emperor ruling a state which followed the Shi'ite doctrine before the entry of Ayatollah Khomeyni from Neuaphle-le-Chateau into Iran to rule the country. But the shah wanted to rule by the sword without the holy water; the opposite of what Napoleon used to do, who was wise as he imprisoned the pope only to be crowned by him.

Question: What were your feelings--you, the grandson of the Prophet and the prince of the believers--following the violation of the sanctity of the Ka'bah, in Mecca?

Answer: One is incapable of describing this. I have yet to find in any dictionary a word to describe such action. If this action had been committed by persons who belonged to non-Arab people or groups which had recently adopted Islam--such as the Black Muslims in the United States or Muslim Japanese who are motivated by suicidal tendencies--I would have said that they did not realize the heinousness of what they had done. But when this is committed by Saudi Arabs from a tribe from which my own family descended, then this is beyond my comprehension. As for us, Muslims, this is more than a warning; we will remember that day for centuries to come. But will we learn the lesson?

Question: What was your reaction following the entry of Soviet forces into Afghanistan?

Answer: I know the Russians well. They do not improvise, except when they dance or play music. Therefore I wonder what comes next, because they do not carry out such an adventure for the sake of Afghanistan alone, as Afghanistan is not a target by itself. This is the reason for my anxiety. What comes next?

Question: What is going on in Afghanistan represents a danger to Islam, because the territory of an Islamic country has been violated by a non-Muslim country.

Answer: This is what made us urgently call for the convening of an Islamic conference at the foreign ministers level. You know that Islamic solidarity is stipulated by the holy Koran quite clearly in a number of chapters. I can say that had it not been for the vast difference in the balance of power between us and the Soviets, we would have stood, as the teachings of the Koran stipulate, to fight on the side of the Afghan resistance.

Question: It appears that this is not the dictate as far as all Islamic countries are concerned. For example, this is not the case with regard to Libya, as Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has declared that he was seriously thinking of joining the Warsaw Pact some day.

Answer: This is exactly what made me think that the invasion of Afghanistan could pave the way for Libya's entry into the Warsaw Pact. Imagine, therefore, Libya with all its huge arsenal which it cannot use becoming a member of the Warsaw Pact so that it can have specialists for its tanks and aircraft!

Question: But as far as you are concerned, what do you think of an Arab head of state who says that he is a Muslim and then wishes to enter a military pact based on Marxism?

Answer: We can say that to a certain extent that has a precedent. When differences became acute 25 years after the death of our lord Mohammad between my grandfather 'Ali and Mu'awiyah, a number of theologians told our lord 'Ali: Distortion of facts exist in our societies too; it is not confined to you. But if you add to this the fact that Al-Qadhdhafi, who financed the manufacture of the atom bomb for the benefit of Pakistan, can easily obtain a similar bomb exclusively for himself, then you have to tell that to Tel Aviv; tell Israel so it will quickly sign the peace agreement with the Arab world, or at least with the Palestinians. If I were in their place I would not be happy at all.

Question: Do you really believe there is a Pakistani nuclear bomb?

Answer: Yes, I become more convinced every day, because if the Americans turn a blind eye to this bomb, the Chinese will extend a helping hand to Pakistan.

Question: Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, in a statement to LE FIGARO, reaffirmed that he did not want to obtain this bomb.

Answer: If I were in his shoes I would not have said a word. I would not say I had the bomb and I would not say I did not have it. Nobody would believe me because words are the best means for putting someone in danger. When the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir demanded in 1967 the withdrawal of the blue-helmeted soldiers from the Gulf of Aqaba, the Israelis were quick to understand that he was about to attack them. They went and attacked first.

Question: Do you believe Pakistan can play in Asia the role of a buffer in the face of aggression?

Answer: Yes, no matter how many parties it has. By the way, it has too many parties.

Question: Can the United States, as of now, help Pakistan openly and more effectively?

Answer: With regard to the United States, one should always ask: Does the matter concern a long-term program of assistance or a circumstantial assistance? In my view, the latter constitutes a danger to the recipient countries, in fact more so than the lack of such assistance. I personally cannot accept such assistance because it acts as a lightning conductor which attracts lightning.

BOUCETTA COMMENTS ON TENSION IN NORTHWEST AFRICA

ID041420 Rabat MAP in English 1209 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Paris, Feb 4 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister granted an interview to the correspondent of the Paris-based magazine (in Arabic) AL-MUSTAQBAL, in which he dealt with the tension prevailing in the northwest African region, the Palestinian issue and the relations between Morocco and Iran.

Regarding the mission of the Moroccan delegations to several African countries, Boucetta stated "these delegations will have the occasion to study how and in which sector cooperation must be envisaged between Morocco and these countries".

"Their mission also aims at explaining Morocco's viewpoint on the Sahara question", he said.

"Several countries, he added, are not totally aware of the question, and have been obliged, given the circumstances, to take positions which, in our opinion, are not based on a real knowledge". "This situation urged us to send delegations to these countries, so that their leaders be informed of the reality of the Sahara issue", he pointed out.

Concerning a possible recognition by the foreign affairs ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) of the "Saharan Republic" during their next meeting, Boucetta said that "in case this recognition takes place, it will change nothing in this affair, for the POLISARIO is only but a group of people who have no relation with the Sahara".

Tackling a question on a possible peace in the region, the Moroccan foreign minister indicated that "it exist [as received], indeed, efforts of mediations and attempts to find a solution which would put an end to the tension. So, in order to meet this peace, Morocco has always opted in favor of dialogue. Arab and other countries undertook initiatives in this sense. The latest came from Tunisian President Habib Bourguba aim---ing at finding favourable conditions to dialogue".

"We persist in hoping that these efforts contribute to the setting up of a favorable atmosphere, and an action which would put an end to this tension", he emphasized.

Answering to a question on a possible meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Algerian President Chadli Bendjadid, Boucetta said all that exists, is the positive and clear response of Morocco. King Hassan II informed Tunisia's Habib Bourguiba that he was ready to this meeting. Up to now we ignore the response of the other side anyway, I can assure you that Morocco and the king are ready to this meeting, for we feel it will be a profit to the whole of the region".

When asked whether the mission of the wisemen committee ended after its last report, Boucetta said, "there is presently an open dialogue with the OAU's acting president who sent to the Moroccan sovereign a delegation including the Liberian foreign affairs minister and the OAU's secretary general, to inform him of the talks they had at their last meeting, and there will soon be a reply to the message transmitted by Tolbert and King Hassan II.

Concerning a question if Morocco would be opposed to the representation of the POLISARIO within an Algerian delegation on the occasion of any negotiations between Morocco and Algeria, the Moroccan minister stated that Morocco will pay no attention to individuals, given that the POLISARIO comes from Algeria, and that it concerns Algeria. "The core of the problem is that the conflict exists between Morocco and Algeria", said he.

When asked if Morocco will demand the evacuation of the Mauritanian forces from "El Gouera" so that it will be reintegrated to Morocco, mainly after that Morocco withdrew its contingents from Mauritania, the foreign minister said: "The presence of the Moroccan Army at a certain moment, in Mauritania took place at this country's request." "However, Morocco was the first to ask the withdrawal of its troops from Mauritania".

"Regarding the affair of "El Gouira", one must ignore that this territory belongs geographically to the region of Oued Eddahab, and that Mauritania had declared that it would give up its part of the Sahara, including "El Gouira." We do not want to raise this issue. However, all we want to know is whether "El Gouira" is or is not part of this region. The problem is about to be solved", Boucetta added.

Regarding the arms sale by the United States to Morocco, the minister emphasized that these arms will not be used for any aggression, but for the defense of the Moroccan territory. "That's what we are trying to explain to the Americans as well as to the rest of the world", added he.

Coping with the Middle East problem, Boucetta said that Morocco urges for a global settlement of the conflict, in conformity with the bases defined during international meetings, namely during the 1974 Rabat summit. "Our position urges for a complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including Al Quds, and for a recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people", Boucetta pointed out.

To conclude, the Moroccan foreign affairs minister dealt with the relations between Morocco and Iran. He said that "time being, our relations with Iran are not solid, and we expect that they will become solid. We hope that, once the affairs of the country are stabilized in Iran, country members of the Islamic conference, its support to the Arab cause will be solid." Boucetta also hoped that relations between Morocco and Iran, on the one hand, and the relations between Iran and its neighbors on the other hand, will be solid and safe.

SUDAN

SUDANESE MINISTER LAUDS RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

NC060935 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0822 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 February--Sudanese Minister of State for Cooperation, Commerce and Supply Ahmad Salim has lauded the fraternal relations between Egypt and Sudan, which he described as eternal. Those opposed to Egyptian-Sudanese relations, he said, always concentrate on the negative aspects while they ignore the many major positive aspects such as the integration projects, which are the decisive answer to these people.

In a statement to the magazine AKHIR SA'AH published today, the Sudanese minister reaffirmed the eagerness of the Sudanese Government and people to develop and advance relations with Egypt in all fields. He pointed out that Sudanese President Numayri had frequently affirmed that the relations between the two peoples always rise above any differences in views.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU CONGRATULATES NUMAYRI ON REELECTION

JN061011 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 6 (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri received yesterday a cable of congratulations from President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia on his re-election as chairman of the Sudanese Socialist Union.

Following is the full text of President Mengistu's congratulatory cable:

On behalf of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the people of socialist Ethiopia, and on my own behalf, I wish to extend to you my heartfelt congratulations on your re-election as chairman of the Sudan Socialist Union.

Your excellency's re-election to this high post of responsibility amply demonstrates the trust of the people of Sudan repose in your wise and able leadership. I am confident that your re-election will also provide an opportunity to create conditions for the further strengthening of the historical ties of friendship that exist between the brotherly peoples of Ethiopia and Sudan.

I seize this opportunity to express my best wishes for your excellency's continued well-being and for the prosperity of the fraternal people of the Sudan.

TUNISIA

TAP REPORTS AL-QADHDHAFI'S 'INTRIGUES' AGAINST TUNISIA

LD052210 Tunis TAP in English 1428 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

["Pool" item: "The Dark Dossier of Al-Qadhdhafi's Intrigues Against Tunisia--TAP headline]

[Text] Tunis, Feb 5 (TAP)--The savage attack perpetrated against Qafsah came to confirm Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's frigid determination to continue his characterized aggressions against Tunis and the Tunisian people. A new criminal act has just been added to a sad list marked out by assassinations and bloodshed. Since the time when al-Qadhdhafi had the conviction that the Tunisian authorities would never accept to play his game, he clearly showed his hostility and opted for two methods of actions aiming at undermining the Tunisian regime. First, he welcomed the Tunisian outlaws who are either hostile to the regime of their country or convicts charged with offences making thus out of Libya a refuge for criminals from all sides. Second, he tried to arm some embittered elements living in Tunisia, obviously wishing to start to fratricidal struggle and to spread chaos and destruction in the country.

Such is the devilish plan laid down by Al-Qadhdhafi with a view to propagating his "third theory" outside the borders of his country. This is why the Libyan capital became a retreat for traitors and criminals that Tripoli's regime deluged with dollars and arms in order to make of it a docile instrument at the service of this secret and overthrow services. [sentence as received]

These are the facts:

Polarization of Criminals and Formation of Armed Gangs

The first act of hostility directed by Al-Qadhdhafi against Tunisia was granting refuge to a Tunisian sentenced in his absence by the Tunisian justice. His name is Habib Ammami called Nabil Hamdi. He also granted refuge to another Tunisian criminal who took shelter in Libya. He is called Abdelaziz Larnaout. The first mission of Nabil Hamdi and Abdelaziz Larnaout consisted in drawing up a list of officers from the Tunisian Army who would be interested in bringing their contribution in the field of sabotage. This was at the origin of the creation of the "National Front of Tunisian Progressive Forces" led by Nail Hamdi.

May 1972: The operation of dismantling this gang began when the Tunisian authorities arrested a man by the name of Mosbah Mareghni, one of Nabil Hamdi's collaborators, who entered Tunisia with an important quantity of explosives destined to sabotage certain governmental institutions and particularly the party's hall in July 1973. Nabil Hamdi and several members of his gang were arrested while entering in Tunisia with leaflets hostile to the Tunisian regime and openly calling for rebellion.

At the end of 1973, Al-Qadhdhafi granted his "hospitality" to destructive elements among whom especially Amara Ben Dhaou Ben Nabil, Bsiri Akremi and Mostari Ben Said who had been put by the Libyan authorities at the end of the front replacing Nabil Hamdi. At the same time, this organization changed its name and became "National Progressive Front for the Liberation of Tunisia."

Incitement To Revolt Against the Regime

May 1974: This "Front" sent Chedli Tarifi to Tunisian bearing leaflets urging to rise against the Tunisian regime. He was arrested in Marith (south-east) after his entry in the Tunisian territory.

Beginning of January 1975: Another member of "the front" also entered in Tunisia in order to write slogans hostile to the regime on the walls in Tatawin and to distribute leaflets. This same agent came back to Tunisia the following March bearing another quantity of leaflets. And charged this time with establishing contacts in order to set up interior groups and cells destined to prepare and direct sabotage acts--he succeeded in establishing contacts with Ahmed Al Mouddes in Duz (south-west); Mustapha Mazoughi in Qabis (south-east), Belkacem Ben Jalila in Ramadah (south) and Bettaier Salah in Tatawin. Having established these contacts, letters were thus exchanged between these elements from the interior and the "front" in Tripoli, whereas Ahmed Al Mouddeb and Mustapha Mazoughi succeeded meanwhile in dragging in their wake certain persons in their respective areas.

"The Group of Duz"

March 17th, 1975: Tripoli's gang sent Amara Ben Nayel with a quantity of leaflets destined to be distributed in Qabib [word indistinct], and Manzil Bu Ruqaybah (north). He was also charged to write slogans hostile to the regime on the walls of Qafsah and Manzil Bu Raqaybah.

April 1st, 1975: A first meeting has been held by this group of black sheep called "Group of Duz" which had to write a report about the assembly and sent it of course to Tripoli.

End of April 1975: This "front" took a decision consisting in sending a gang in the Tunisian south, its mission was to blow up Tatawin's presidential palace; Qabis railway and a hotel. The gang was also charged to murder some civil servants who had discovered the activity of the front.

The Dismantling of the Gang

After preparatory works, the carrying out of the plan have been fixed for the end of May 1975.

May 12, 1975: Meanwhile, the Tunisian authorities succeeded in discovering the affair and arresting the members of the gang on May 12, 1975 while they were going from (Dhibett) to Ramadah (south). Arms and munitions have been found on them.

An Instigator: Al-Qadhdhafi

In the background of this dark list of criminal activities stands out the figure of Al-Qadhdhafi and of his secret services which never stop giving their moral and material support to this gang of criminals and to watch for the occasions enabling them to undermine the Tunisian regime.

Brain-Wash Camps

Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi continued to weave a large-scale action aiming at trying to train Tunisian citizens in the vicious circle of anarchy and violence. He set up, for this end, several training camps spread through the vast Libyan territory and disguising them into training camps for volunteers aiming at struggling with their Palestinian brothers. In reality, these camps were destined since the beginning to train terrorist commandos and specialists in sabotage in order to attack several Arab countries.

Armed Gangs and Libyan Secret Services in Tunisia

However, the essential of the activities of this cell of spies was concentrated on Sidi Ahmad military base and on the main military buildings so as to be informed on the importance of troops and on the type and logistic value of the used armament. Salem Majbar disposed of considerable funds and of an important group of agents of the "Moukhabara" (Libyan secret services) disguised under the identity of duly accredited diplomats. All of them left the Tunisian territory once their suspicious activities were discovered.

When Intellectual Terrorism Joins Armed Terrorism and Spying

Furthermore, Salem Majbar introduced quantities of arms in Tunisia. Thus, on October 18, 1975, a cargo took off from Tripoli going to Tunis having on board six cases full of arms among which machine-guns hidden between big books destined to the Libyan cultural center and sent as "diplomatic mail."

The operations of active spying were at the same time completed by a subversion mission in the field of information. This mission was to be carried out, on Al-Qadhdhafi's order, by his cultural center in Tunis. This center opened in October 1971. Through its channel, they tried since the beginning to convince the visitors, and through the latter the popular masses in Tunisia, that "the Nasirism (doctrine of Abd An-Nasir, Egyptian head of state from 1953 to 1970) is the best school and that masses should not keep away from its objectives which are the unique way leading to freedom, socialism and Arab world unity."

Campaigns for Driving Tunisian Workers Out of Libya

January 1976: Colonel al-Qadhdhafi thought it was good using new methods of pressure and extortion with a view to submitting the Tunisian Government to his demands. He organized a vast campaign consisting in driving Tunisian workers out of Libya. These workers have been in fact contributing in the edification of his state, working for the economic and social progress of his country and who have participated in getting Libya out of ignorance and under development. This campaign affected some 13,864 Tunisian workers during only the first seven months of 1976.

Those who have been saved did not however escape from pinpricks and humiliation. Neither their lives nor their goods were in security. Worse than all that, their identity and residence papers were several times taken, thus leaving them at the mercy of the Libyan authorities which were there to take them, manipulate them and set them against their own country. Those who refused to do this kind of operations were exposed to the violence of the Libyan authorities and have even seen their lives threatened. This happened to Taoufik Kalbaoui, murdered in full daylight in Omar Mokhtar Avenue in Tripoli.

Attempts of Assassinations and Kidnapping of Tunisian Officials

Al-Qadhdhafi kept on strengthening his secret services and sending [word indistinct] of mercenaries charges with perpetrating criminal acts.

On March 8, 1976, the Tunisian authorities arrested a commando unit composed of three Libyan mercenaries by the names of Ali Naili, Mohamed Nasr and Bechir Khlifa whose mission was to kidnap or murder Tunisian political or governmental officials. The enquiry led by the Tunisian authorities showed that the plot was essentially taking aim at the prime minister and that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was the instigator of this plot. On January 18, 1976, the Libyan police [word indistinct] the Tunisian master-builder M. Raouf Mehenni and confined him illegally for a long period.

Acts of Piracy

On May 20, 1978, Al-Qadhdhafi charged three mercenaries to carry out the operation of Paris Orly Airport. He gave two of them Tunisian passports. One of them participated in the war of Lebanon among the ranks of an organization bearing the name of "Organization of South-Lebanon."

On September 30, 1978, the Tunisian national defense minister disclosed the discovery by Tunisian authorities in south of the country of important quantities of arms coming from Libya and revealed the existence of several camps of military training in several areas of the Libyan territory. These are destined to train terrorists specialized in acts of sabotage.

On January 12, 1979, on the occasion of the anniversary of Jarbah's proclamation, Al-Qadhdhafi also charged three other mercenaries to hijack and Boeing 727 of the company Tunis-Air linking Frankfurt to Jarbah via Tunis and divert it to Tripoli. The Libyan authorities refused the application for the extradition of the hijackers formulated by Tunisia despite the agreement existing in this regard between the two countries.

On January 18, 1980, another act of piracy has been added to the list of acts of terrorism. It was the attempt of hijacking a jet of Alitalia and diverting it to Tripoli while it was ensuring its daily flight Rome-Tunis.

These were some aspects of a sad task performed by a head of state of a country which is still suffering from underdevelopment, a man struck with paranoia who misappropriates the riches of his country and uses them for accumulating arms, financing terrorists from all sides and spreading chaos in the Arab countries.

QAFSAH ATTACK LEADER REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

LD061458 Tunis TAP in English 1300 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tunis, Feb 6 (TAP)--Reliable sources report that government forces have arrested this morning the man Ahmed Mergheni who seems to be, on the confession of the arrested members of the commando, the main executant of the aggression organized in Libya and perpetrated against Qafsah last January 27.

Two other members of the commando have been arrested with him.

ENVOY SAYS ARAB LEAGUE SHOULD ACT ON QAFSAH AFFAIR

LD061521 Tunis TAP in English 1310 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Rabat, Feb 6 (TAP)--"The Arab League should say its word on Qafsah's affair", Dr. Sadok Mokaddem, Tunisian National Assembly speaker (parliament) and President Bourguiba's envoy to King Hassan II, said following his meeting with the Moroccan sovereign after saying that King Hassan II understood the prevailing situation in Tunisia following the aggression perpetated against Qafsah and that he was sympathetic with this country. Dr Mokadem underlined that the pan-Arab organization "should face such events especially that a member country is victim of an aggression perpetrated by another member of the organization."

"I think that the league should act and say its word in such a situation, because it was founded to be a means of cooperation, coordination and understanding. Its aim is to unify the various members' stands rather than to be a refuge for a member which desires to destroy another," Dr Mokaddem specified.

TV INTERVIEW WITH MEMBERS OF QAFSAH COMMANDO REPORTED

LD061358 Rabat MAP in English 1227 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tunis, Feb 6 (MAP)--Two members of the Qafsah commando, Noureddine Dridi and Mohamed Meddeb, both Tunisians, retraced in front of Tunisian TV cameras their itinerary since they entered Libya.

Noureddine Dridi revealed that about 400 to 500 of his compatriots followed training in Libya under Soviet, Cuban and Libyan instructors before being sent to Lebanon in 1977.

"Once in Lebanon, we were distributed over pro-Libyan fronts such as the Popular Front-General Commandment, and the Democratic Front, an organization led by Nayif Hawatimah."

After two years of fighting in south Lebanon, they were sent back to Libya under the pretext that "Fatah" was trying to send them back into Tunisian prisons.

Before the Qafsah operation, Al-Qadhdhafi himself stated in a meeting before 200 young Tunisians, that Libya was at their disposition, and they could ask for anything they needed on condition that they followed the teachings of "the Green Book" and advocated union.

Mohamed Medded explained the details of the Qafsah attack: "The commando split into five groups with the mission of occupying the big barracks, the small barracks, the national guard, the police station and the governor's headquarters."

"We took civilian cars, killing citizens who refused to follow us and carry arms.

"Then we occupied the barracks. We took the arms out into the street but the population refused to follow us. We had to shoot those who refused to follow us. And when the Tunisian forces encircled us, we used the civilians as a shield."

TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS SCORES LIBYAN AGGRESSION

LD061533 Tunis TAP in English 1325 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Paris, Feb 6, (TAP)--After the sacking of the French embassy in Tripoli, Mr Hedi Mabrouk, Tunisian ambassador in Paris conveyed Tuesday the following message to Mr Jacques Wahl, secretary general at the Elysee: "President Bourguiba and the Tunisian people are shocked by the worship of violence which inspires Libya with the behaviour which has led it to attack the French diplomatic representation in Tripoli and the consular mission in Banghazi, ignoring thus human rights and international legality."

This attack against France's embassy in Tripoli and its consulate in Banghazi asserts Libya's responsibility in the aggression perpetrated against Qafsah.

According to this message, "even if Libya was not involved in this aggression, which was not true, how could it explain this explosion of rancour regarding France which did not send any soldier to Tunisia.

It is obvious that the Tunisian army was able to face efficiently the situation in Qafsah alone and France, within the framework of a loyal cooperation in all fields, supported Tunisia only with defensive means.

It is also obvious, in our opinion and without being entitled to prejudge the French eventual reaction that France as the first Mediterranean power could not remain unaffected in front of a serious event which would threaten peace in the Mediterranean."

POLITICAL BUREAU DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ALGERIA

LD062132 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] We have just received the following: The Political Bureau held its periodic meeting Wednesday, 6 February 1980, under the chairmanship of Hedi Nouira, the party's secretary general and prime minister. The meeting was devoted to a continuation of the examination of the outcome of the treacherous aggression on the Tunisian town of Qafsah.

The Political Bureau also heard a report about the results of the mission which Fouad Mbazaa, envoy of President Habib Bourguiba, carried out recently in fraternal Algeria. The Political Bureau noted with full satisfaction the harmonious relations between Tunisia and Algeria, as well as the concern of the Algerian officials to consolidate fraternal ties and good-neighborliness between the two fraternal countries and to discard everything that would disturb the clarity of these relations.

BOURGUIBA RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SAUDI KING

LD062032 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has received a cable from His Majesty King Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Here is the text:

His excellency, brother President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia: I was greatly moved by the reports of the news agencies about the attack on the Tunisian town of Qafsah carried out by a misled group on that peaceful town. While condemning this criminal aggression which resulted in the killing and wounding of innocent people, we laud the firm stand of your excellency and that of your government in containing this incident. While congratulating your excellency, we wish you to convey our condolences to the families of the innocent martyrs, imploring God to grant his blessings on their souls and to grant you and their families patience and consolation. We also implore him to grant the wounded speedy recovery. May God preserve you against every evil and maintain for the fraternal Tunisian people security and stability.

Message from Crown Prince

ID062034 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has received a cable from His Highness Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister. Here is the text:

His excellency brother President Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia: I was greatly moved when I heard about the armed aggression on the Tunisian town of Qafsah by a misled clique which wanted to tear the country asunder and to spread confusion and upheaval in the country. I was happy to learn that, thanks be to God, you have brought the situation under control and foiled the designs of the aggressors. While condemning this treacherous aggression, I congratulate your excellency and your fraternal people for defeating the aggressors, imploring Almighty to enable Tunisia to avoid seditions and preserve your good health and happiness and the Tunisian fraternal people further stability, progress and prosperity.

TAP COMMENTS ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S 'DARK SCHEMES'

ID061522 Tunis TAP in English 1302 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

["Revelations on the Dark Schemes of Al-Qadhdhafi"--TAP headline]

[Text] Tunis, Feb 6 (TAP)--The revelations that the Qafsah assailants made when they appeared on the Tunisian television are overwhelming young people are impressed by Al-Qadhdhafi's special services and trained to kill in Lebanon, in Uganda and elsewhere. [sentence as received] Then they are "led" to attack their own country, to kill innocent citizens and to tackle the attainments achieved thanks to the people's sacrifices. Indeed, the aggressors exposed, through their revelations, the dark schemes harboured by the ruffian of the desert, not only with respect to Tunisia, but also toward other Arab, Moslem and African countries. They exposed to the Tunisian and foreign public opinion the various adventures of the mad aggression against the peaceful city of Qafsah.

Who recruited them, how they have been contacted and where they were trained, the amount of money they received and the various methods used to "convince" them to attack their country and to kill their fellow-citizens: All these details were exposed to televiewers who have not yet recovered from the indignation caused by the sad exhibition of these traitors used by Al-Qadhdhafi to satisfy his bloody instincts and carry out his paranoiac hopes.

Our country has chosen under development as main target [as received] and has always hoped, up to now, that it will not have to fight on other fronts through these relevations. Citizens have learned, not without bitterness, that one does not choose one's neighbours. As a matter of fact, putting a country fond of peace and justice and known for its moderation face to face with a regime the arrogance and aggressivity of which destroy all the attempts of coexistence and neighbourliness. [as received]

Qafsah's assailants have shown us how far Al-Qadhdhafi's regime can go in its resentment and hatred and to what extend Tunisia's success is embarrassing.

The failure of their unspeakable aggression has done nothing but consolidate solidarity among the various classes of population and show the Tunisian people's genuine attachment for Bourguba's regime.

Later on, when the wound is healed Tunisians will keep in mind the memory of this megalomaniac.

As to the base executants who have sold their soul and conscience and lost their way in the "third theory" of their "master", they deserve an exemplary punishment that their crocodile tears could not mitigate.

EGYPTIAN NORMALIZATION TEAM ARRIVES IN ISRAEL 6 FEB

TA061241 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 6 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Egyptian delegation to the subcommittee overseeing and coordinating the normalization came to Israel at noon today. The delegation is headed by Gen Taha al-Majdub. The team was received at Ben-Gurion Airport by members of the Israeli committee, Maj Gen Avraham Tamir and Brig Gen Efrayim Poran. The first meeting of the committee will be held at the Tel Aviv Hilton this afternoon.

HASAN AT-TUHAMI INTERVIEWED ON AS-SIYASAH ARTICLE

TA062024 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Let us go over to the affair of the statements made by the Egyptian deputy prime minister, Hasan at-Tuhami. The affair began with the publication, by the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH, of chapters from the Israeli book "The Year of the Dove" on the course of the peace initiative. The illegal publication infuriated At-Tuhami, who in turn gave an interview to the paper's reporter in which he said Israel is destined to disappear [from the map]. The Israeli Foreign Ministry asked for clarifications from the Egyptian Government yesterday. However, before the arrival of these clarifications, our correspondent for Arab affairs, Ehud Ya'ari, talked with the man described as the mystery figure of the Egyptian leadership.

[Ya'ari--live] All the remarks I [At-Tuhami] made in the interview to the Kuwaiti newspaper are true. I pose a challenge to all those who complain: Let them come and prove that any of my words are untrue. I was told this by Hasan at-Tuhami in a telephone call made to his house in Cairo. At-Tuhami was angered and vexed. When I mentioned the repercussions of his remarks in Israel and the official request that the Egyptian Government give clarifications, At-Tuhami replied: God gave rights to all, and if you do not grant us our right Israel will lose its right. He said this in addition to the remarks he made to the Kuwaiti newspaper predicting Israel's disappearance. At-Tuhami continued: It is not I who decrees so, this is God's decree. He advised the Israeli leaders to consult the Rabbis to confirm his contention that anyone who takes away another's right forfeits his own. When I remarked that his statements may undermine the Israelis' confidence in peace, At-Tuhami hurried to answer: I do not care. The most important thing is that the truth should be known.

His anger was directed not only at Israeli authors, writing about the peace initiative but also at Israeli leaders whom he accused of distortions. There is no shame in admitting the truth, At-Tuhami said this evening. Moshe Dayan should rise and confess our right to our land, thus guaranteeing his place in history. As on previous occasions, At-Tuhami again accused the former foreign minister for not being accurate in describing their meeting in Morocco prior to As-Sadat's visit in Jerusalem. Dayan has denied At-Tuhami's version several times in the past.

At-Tuhami complained about quotes cited from Israeli officials in private talks about President as-Sadat during the crusis period in the negotiations. He said that an insult to President as-Sadat is an insult to all of Egypt, and cannot be explained. What would you have said if such things had been published about Prime Minister Begin in Egypt? At-Tuhami asked me not be afraid and to say these remarks in his name this evening.

I would like to note here that At-Tuhami is known in Egypt as an independent and unique person. Different people have different views about him and about his status.

It is evident that he is agitated by the publications in Israel and promises: I will not put reins to my mouth in the future and will react to every claim. These are the remarks Hasan at-Tuhami made in a talk from Cairo this evening.

MA'ARIV Interview

TA070917 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Feb 80 pp 1, 15 TA

[Exclusive interview between Hasan at-Tuhami and MA'ARIV correspondent, 'Oded Granot, by phone between Cairo and MA'ARIV office 6 February]

[Text] Egyptian deputy prime minister, Dr Hasan at-Tuhami, in an exclusive interview with MA'ARIV, called for the replacement of the leadership in Israel, the release of Palestinian prisoners from jails and stipulated that, "without giving back the Palestinians their rights--you also do not have any right to live on this land."

In a telephone conversation with the MA'ARIV correspondent from his Cairo home last night, At-Tuhami stood unequivocally behind what he had said in the interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH, including his prophetic remarks about Israel's expected disapperance "according to Islamic heritage."

During the course of the conversation, At-Tuhami sounded extremely angry and a few times he even raised his voice, especially when he was accusing former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan of distorting reports about the secret meetings with him in Morocco before As-Sadat's visit to Israel and when he claimed that Prime Minister Menahem Begin had used insulting epithets about President as-Sadat.

[Question] Dr at-Tuhami, do the remarks published in AS-SIYASAH in Kuwait really reflect your views?

[Answer] I uphold every word. Ask your rabbis about your presence (in the territories). If you negate the Arabs' rights--do you have any right to live on that land? And then ask your prime minister why he speaks about Egypt's president in insulting, contemptuous terms. Is it conceivable that this is how a prime minister should speak about the president? Tell your prime minister that he ought to keep his language clean.

Dr at-Tuhami was not prepared to disclose under what circumstances, if any, Prime Minister Menahem Begin had used insulting language about President as-Sadat.

[Answer] I will tell you something else, your Dayan is a great liar. Everything that was published in those books (the reference is to the books published in Israel about the peace moves and the meetings between Dayan and At-Tuhami in Morocco) is all a complete lie, neither correct nor honest. What happened was not as Dayan told it, but completely different.

[Question] Dr at-Tuhami, are you for or against the normalization process between Israel and Egypt?

[Answer] The normalization has as much interest for me as a bit of garlic peel. What is important to me is honesty and sincerity, and that everyone should have his rights, that the Palestinian prisoners should get out of their jails.

[Question] Do you not believe that Israel's leaders are sincere in their desire for peace?

[Answer] You should replace your leadership. Put in more honest people.

[Question] Are you referring to the government?

[Answer] I said the leadership and I will not add another word. The Palestinian problem and Jerusalem are the main problems. You cannot trample on the sacred land with your feet in hobnailed boots and with bayonets. Tell your people that.

[Question] Dr at-Tuhami, in the precis of the interview you gave to AS-SIYASAH (published in MA'ARIV) you said you told Dayan in Haifa that you knew he would die, not from an illness, but would be killed or murdered and that you even knew the exact place where this would occur. Could you add anything to this?

[Answer] Your Rabbis know exactly where he will be murdered. They know with perfect accuracy, just as I know. Ask the Rabbis. They will tell you.

JERUSALEM POST: DAYAN MEETS WITH KOLLEK, NUSAYBAH

TA070728 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Feb 80 p 2 TA

[By Ian Black]

[Text] Former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday held another of his famous surprise meetings with leading Arab personalities--this time with Anwar Nusaybah of East Jerusalem, one of the foremost ex-Hashemite officials living under Israeli rule.

Dayan, who caused controversy during his term of office over meetings with known supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the administered territories, met Nusaybah, a former Jordanian defense minister, together with Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek.

The encounter took place over coffee in Nusaybah's East Jerusalem home after Kollek had escorted Dayan around archaeological excavations in the Old City. It lasted for about 30 minutes.

Nusaybah, the chairman of the East Jerusalem Electric Company, was last night characteristically reticent about the meeting, but insisted that the discussion had been of the most general nature.

"We talked on the Palestinian issue in a general sort of way," he told the Jerusalem POST, "and exchanged views. That is all." Nusaybah said that the question of the electric company, whose concession the government plans to take over next year "came up only incidentally."

Nusaybah said that there was no particular significance in his meeting Dayan. "The former foreign minister is now a private member of Parliament and I am an entirely private person, fully retired from political life."

The Jerusalem question, Nusaybah said, "was discussed as part of the Palestinian issue. Jerusalem is a pivotal matter and it was mentioned in that general context." The meeting was "only an exchange" he reiterated.

MAPAM DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CAIRO

TA070930 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Feb 80 TA

[By Bina Barzel]

[Text] A MAPAM delegation is leaving this morning for a 1-week visit to Egypt as the guest of the Ruling party, the National Democratic Party. The delegation will go to Al-'Arish. There it will be received by representatives of the hosts in cars dispatched from the presidential palace.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin aksed the delegation to give his personal greetings and best wishes to the president and his Jihan. The delegation is headed by the former secretary general of the party, Me'ir Talmi, and includes Dov Zakin, Muhammad (Watad) and 'Edna Sharir.

KNESSET NOTES GOVERNMENT STATEMENT OF WEIZMAN, MURDER

TA061330 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 6 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Knesset noted the government statement about the murder in Hebron. The announcement was delivered by the defense minister and it said that security measures in Judaea and Samaria would be intensified in order to protect the settlers and traffic. There is no force that can abolish our right to security and settlement in Judaea and Samaria. We returned to Hebron, the town of our forefathers, and our right to reside there is anchored in history and religion, the announcement s[illegible].

MINISTER NISIM ATTACKS ACTIVITIES OF PEACE NOW MOVEME..

TA061857 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Also in the Knesset, Minister without portfolio Moshe Nisim today strongly condemned the activities of the Peace Now Movement abroad as damaging to Israel's interests. Amid heckling from the alinement benches Nisim accused members of a Peace Now delegation of attending rallies in Chicago alongside PLO officials. The minister also had some sharp words for the Herut movement which he accused of infiltrating one of its members into a Peace Now meeting posing as an invited PLO official. Nisim was replying to an agenda motion put forward by Knesset member Imri Ron of the alinement. In it he charged that the Foreign Ministry had given official instructions to foil the Peace Now mission abroad.

Commenting on Moshe Nisim's remarks in the Knesset, the Peace Now Movement has described the minister's statement as false. The movement says that the allegation that its members appeared with PLO officials in Chicago is baseless since representatives of the PLO are not authorized to appear in the United States outside New York.

DEMOCRATIC, NRP MEMBERS 'TAKE EXCEPTION' TO SETTLING IN HEBRON

TA070627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Democratic and NRP Cabinet members have taken exception to the intention of settling Jews in Hebron. Yig'el Yadin contended that Jews are not to be settled in densely populated Arab areas. The NRP believes it is preferable to expand Qiryat Arba'. The issue will be discussed in the Cabinet next week.

HEBRON CURFEW PARTIALLY LIFTED 7 FEBRUARY

TA071130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Feb 80 TA

[Text] In Hebron, the curfew was lifted today from 0700 until 1500 and life has returned to normal. Several hundred residents who work on this side of the Green Line went to work today.

BRIEFS

OIL FROM EGYPT--Since the 'Alma oilfield was returned about 2 months ago, six tankers have arrived from Egypt carrying about 300,000 tons of oil. Israel has paid $60 million for the oil. Israel is now buying oil from Egypt through intermediary companies. However, at the beginning of next month, the three Israeli oil companies will buy the oil directly from Egypt. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 30 Jan 80 TA]

AFGHANISTAN

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON BRZEZINSKI VISIT TO PAKISTAN

LD061856 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Foreign Ministry in answer to the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent's question regarding the recent visit to Pakistan and areas bordering Afghanistan by the U.S. presidential adviser for national security affairs said the following: [read by announcer]

Brzezinski's visit to Pakistan and some Middle East countries, especially his visit to what imperialist sources call refugee camps is a continuation of the prejudicial position which U.S. imperialism has adopted against the DRA since the new stage in the revolution of Afghanistan. In the international field, these efforts of the Carter administration are aimed at increasing and creating new and grave difficulties for detente in the world. It is obvious that the U.S. Government, in accordance with the interests of the self-seeking circles opposed to detente in the West and in order to attain its self-indulgent foreign policy aims, has adopted the path for the revival of the cold war. We remember that prior to the arrival of the new stage of the Afghan revolution the Carter administration had inflicted a decisive blow on the course of international detente by delaying the ratification of the SALT II agreement in the U.S. Congress, and by embarking on new warlike measures, such as the installation of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Parallel to that it had taken measures on the opening of new bases not only in the Indian Ocean, but also in the Middle East and through the movements of military forces, warships and aircraft carrier vessels in these areas had inflicted a major blow on the orderly progress of international relations.

The support for and instigation of reaction and the training of terrorist groups and (?sending) them to the areas bordering Afghanistan took place in similar veins by the [word indistinct] of America in collaboration with Pakistan so that it made necessary the invitation of the limited contingents of Soviet military units by the Government of Afghanistan.

It was our earnest hope that all the world countries, including the United States, would exert efforts in order to remove the said danger from the borders of Afghanistan. But it is regretful that so far the measures taken by the United States have been contrary to this hope and have been aimed at intensifying tension in the relations of world countries. Brzezinski's visit to Islamabad took place at a time when some informed sources reported on the existence of U.S. military (?advisors) in Pakistan for the purpose of training terrorist bands. The bellicose circles in the United States are making statements about the creation of military bases in Pakistan and the sending of U.S. air force units to that country. Brzezinski has discussed with the Pakistani authorities further U.S. military aid to Pakistan and the possibilities of the signing of a military treaty between the two countries. It must be pointed out that the U.S. Government has previously promised military and economic aid worth $400 million to Pakistan.

Brzezinski visited the camps of the so-called Afghan refugees in the vicinity of the borders of Afghanistan and made provocative statements which amounted to direct interference in Afghan affairs. According to reports received, the leaders of the terrorist and bandit groups at these camps have asked Brzezinski and the U.S. Government to put advanced equipment and arms at their disposal.

A responsible Pakistan official in an interview with the Federal German news agency a while ago said that Pakistan had made it clear that it allowed the anti-Afghanistan rebels to use Pakistan as a base for their underground activities. Brzezinski's visit to the said camps is especially significant in light of the statements of the responsible Pakistani personage. It is clear from the statements made by President Carter's security adviser and other U.S. officials that the United States wishes to turn Pakistan into an arsenal. In our view, these struggles and efforts are not only intensifying tension and instability in the region, but they are also against the interests of the people of Pakistan and also threaten the security of the countries neighboring Pakistan.

The DRA Government is certain that the firm determination and united struggle of the progressive masses in the world, as well as in this area of Asia and Afghanistan will defeat the measures taken by imperialism, reaction and their allies, and the bases of detente, of peaceful coexistence, peace and understanding will be strengthened in this part of the world.

AFP: DELHI PAPER INTERVIEWS PRIME MINISTER KARMAL

BK0707Z4 Hong Kong AFP in English 0620 GMT 7 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Feb (AFP)--Afghan President Babrak Karmal said in an interview published here today that the fall of the shah of Iran had led to increased efforts by imperialist forces to crush his country's Marxist revolution.

Mr Karmal, who came to power in a Soviet-backed coup last December amid a massive Soviet military intervention, said the imperialist plot had been hatched by the United States in complicity with China, Pakistan, Britain, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel. In the interview with the pro-Soviet daily THE PATRIOT, Mr Karmal reiterated that ousted President Hafizollah Amin, who was killed in the coup, had been an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency planning to install a CIA-dictated regime in Kabul.

Part of the plan contained a request for invasion of Afghanistan by troops of America, China and Pakistan, he said. "Its aim was to put an end to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, even if it led to a big war in the region."

PATRIOT reporter Sumit Chakravartty said Mr Karmal made his comments in an exclusive two-hour interview at his office in the "Khan-e-Khalq" (People's House) in the heart of Kabul on Tuesday [5 February]. The text contained some new accusations and some hitherto unpublished background information.

Mr Karmal said "Imperialists and Chinese leaders" had thought of suppressing the Afghan revolutions since the Soviet-sponsored coup that ushereed in Marxist rule in April, 1978. "What particularly hastened their provocations and conspiracies was the toppling of the shah of Iran by a popular movement against U.S. imperialism in that country," he said, adding that this had led to increase U.S. hostility toward the peoples of the region.

According to Mr Karmal, the U.S. aim after the fall of the shah had included reinstallation of a "Pahlavi type juggernaut" both in Iran and in Afghanistan under ex-President Amin. Amin, he said, had been trying to "exterminate not only all members of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) in prison"--which Mr Karmal put at 15,000--"but also a wing of the ruling party and all those who wanted an independent Afghanistan." Extending and broadening his previous accusations, Mr Karmal said the alleged imperialist plot called for the partitioning of Afghanistan and installation in Kabul of a CIA-controlled regime.

The plan, he said, was to bring the country's Pashtu speaking provinces of Paktia, southern Qandahar, Nagrahar and Konarha under the domination of Pakistan. While bringing Western provinces under the influence of "another power" and Badakshan and Takhar provinces--which border the Soviet Union--under Chinese control.

This "black conspiracy," he said, had been uncovered by "our heroic comrades who had infiltrated into Amin's close circles"--an apparent reference to the holdovers in his new administration, some of whom held cabinet posts under the slain president.

Mr Karmal, in what was believed to be another new claim, said that he had secretly reached Afghanistan from Eastern Europe after Amin seized power last September and had "organized the kind of connections necessary for establishing unity of the party." He had then contacted most members of the PDPA Central Committee and Revolutionary Council to alert them to the alleged plot and in the second week of last December, the majority exerted pressure on Amin to make an "urgent request for Soviet military assistance," on the basis of the Afghan-Soviet friendship treaty. "Faced with this pressure, Amin was forced to accept the proposal since refusal to accept it would have only exposed him," Mr Karmal said.

It was in this setting, he added, that Soviet troops had begun pouring into Afghanistan at the request of the PDPA Central Committee and Revolutionary Council 10 days before his Dec. 27 coup.

Earlier, the ruling bodies had tried Amin and decided to execute him, Mr Karmal said. They had also elected him (Mr Karmal) general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and the nation's prime minister.

Referring to the Soviet role, he said it was aimed not only at safeguarding Afghanistan's independence but "also at averting a bigger war in the region." The "limited contingents of Soviet troops"--which Western estimates put at 80,000-100,000--would be withdrawn as soon as the danger of external intervention was eliminated, meaning the "last of the Soviet soldiers would leave for home."

The interview did not spell out the alleged role of Britain, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel, but said if the scheme had succeeded peace and security of the entire region would have been in jeopardy.

On domestic matters, he reiterated his defense of religious freedom and said discussions were under way to form "a very broad national front" with elements of all social strata. The preliminary steps for such a front comprised including of three non-party members in the government, three more in the Revolutionary Council and one woman in the PDPA Central Committee, he said.

INDIAN SPECIAL ENVOY HOLDS TALKS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

BK061600 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The special envoy of the Indian Government and additional secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr S.K. Singh, had talks with the Afghanistan foreign affairs minister, Shah Mohammad Dost, in Kabul today. Matters of mutual interest and the situation in the region were discussed.

CHAIRMAN OF ISLAMIC ALLIANCE CALLS FOR WORLD SUPPORT

BK061259 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The chairman of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, Prof Burhanuddin Rabbani, has appealed to the freedom- and peace-loving people of the world to come forward and help the oppressed people of Afghanistan in their just struggle. Addressing a press conference in Peshawar this morning, he said the armed intervention in Afghanistan had shaken the conscience of humanity and, as such, the people of the world should raise their voice against the catastrophe befallen Afghanistan. So far as the Afghans are concerned they are determined to continue their fight to liberate their country.

Answering a question, the Afghan alliance chief categorically said that they had received no foreign military aid through Pakistan. The mojahedin [freedom fighters], he said, were fighting with the weapons they had captured from the government forces opposing them.

The chairman of the Afghan alliance claimed that a large number of Afghan troops had so far joined the mojahedin.

VIENNA PAPER REPORTS SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY LETTER

AU071105 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 6 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] In his report to the party leaders' conference of the Socialist International, Chancellor Kreisky, chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party, also mentioned the activities of a social democratic movement of Afghanistan. Its secretary general has sent a letter to Kreisky in which he outlined the situation from his party's point of view. We print the essential passages of the letter:

In the name of the Afghan Social Democratic Party and its chairman (Ghulam Mohammad Farhad), I want to inform you about the present situation in Afghanistan, our party's struggle to emancipate the Afghan people from Russian imperialism and the material and moral aid needed by our party and those who are struggling for the cause of national independence.

Twenty Seven April 1978, the day the communist regime assumed power in Afghanistan by a military coup, is the blackest day in the whole of Afghan history. On 27 December 1979, another tragic event took place--the open military intervention of the Russians in a sovereign and nonalined state and the imposition of an undisguised puppet regime on its people.

Afghanistan under the direct control of a superpower--that means never-ending rivalry in the entire region. An independent, sovereign and democratic Afghanistan, however, would represent a nucleus of stability in Asia. This state of affairs automatically determines our party's struggle both against the rightist reaction and the leftist reaction because neither of the two can bring political stability to Afghanistan. The Afghan social democrats, with their understanding of Afghan nationalism, with their progressive and socialist program, oppose both the Khalq regime as Moscow's agent and the ultrarightist organizations which are nothing but agents of a radical pressure clique.

Our 14-year old Afghan Social Democratic Party is the only constitutional party and can count on the popular support of the masses. From April 1966 until July 1973 we edited a newspaper under the name of "AFGHAN MELLAT." After an interruption of 7 years it began to be published again 31 October 1979--published in Peshawar....

The chairman of our party is (Ghulam Mohammad Farhad), former mayor of Kabul, president of the Afghan electricity company, parliamentary deputy, a very popular leader and one of the founders of our party. He was imprisoned on 12 October 1979 by the Moscow-compliant government of Amin, together with 200 other party members. About 200 members of our party have been executed without trial. Some leaders of the party and their friends, however, have been released from prison by the present regime.

But a party or movement, however strong it may be, cannot achieve its goals against a regime which has been imposed by a superpower as a result of direct military intervention, if it does not receive support from like-minded forces. We believe in democracy, civil rights, human rights, peaceful coexistence and the sovereignty of all nations. Our party corresponds more closely to the interests of the Afghan people, and we are able to secure the territorial integrity of Afghanistan and the traditional policy of positive neutrality and nonalinement. We, the Afghan social democrats, therefore, ask for your magnanimous and active support....

We also desire that our party be recognized as an official member of the Socialist International.

[Signed] (M. Amin Wakman), secretary-general of the Afghan Social Democratic Party.

AFP CORRESPONDENT NOTES SOVIETS SETTLING IN IN KABUL

BK061227 Hong Kong AFP in English 1155 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[By Erwan Jourand]

[Text] Kabul, 7 Feb [date as received] (AFP)--Nearly six weeks after their massive military intervention in Afghanistan, the Russians seem more and more at home in the Afghan capital.

Kabul and its suburbs have become a sort of vast military camp from morning to night, Red Army vehicles make their way through the streets. Armored cars, troop transports, half-tracks, mounted machine-guns, light-tanks and big snowplows on tractor tracks come and go from one side of the city to the other.

On the main street through the Parwan neighborhood, to the northwest of Kabul, journalists counted a convoy of trucks every 10 minutes and a tank every 20 minutes at certain times of day. With snow on the ground, the street has been churned into a bog by the constant movement of Soviet tracked vehicles. Everywhere in Kabul are ambulances, mess trucks, radio vehicles and fuel tankers. Other vehicles shuttle ceaselessly to a water supply point near the airport. At regular intervals, canvas-covered trucks full of armed Soviet soldiers pass slowly by in downtown Kabul, on patrol.

The impression of an occupied city in wartime, with foreign troops maintain order, is sharpened by the sight of Soviet soldiers strolling around. In the Shari-Nao market area, formerly a rendezvous for hippies en route to Nepal or India, Russian soldiers walk about in pugnacious posture. They are seen every day passing among the little fleabag hotels, the now-deserted guest houses and the little shops selling pushting, the famous Afghan skin coats.

For the last few days, these streets have been overrun with Soviet civilians. The new clients pay passionate court to the peddlers of fox skins, of jewels of doubtful antiquity and of carpets supposedly made by hand. At Shari-Nao, they have stormed the few boutiques selling Western products. American blue jeans and goods marked "made in Korea" are especially popular. Some of the Soviet civilians do their shopping in a place called the "green market" with submachine guns slung across their shoulders.

The Soviet civilians--here to bolster the demoralized Afghan administration--appear to have increased in number during the past week. The area where they were lodged near the airport is overflowing, still another housing project is under construction for them nearby. For the last two weeks, construction equipment has been moving about among the pre-cast concrete buildings that eventually will hold 1,000 apartments. Part of the project, called "Micro Rayan" is nearly complete, and from the outside, it looks as though Afghan workers are installing the plumbing.

Another part is already inhabited. Early in the morning, men leave for work, warmly wrapped against the bitter cold, briefcases in hand. They appear to be Soviet advisers, waiting for Afghan vehicles that come to take them to ministries. Not one has been seen taking a taxi.

A little later, the Soviet schoolchildren are picked up by school buses. On board each is an armed Russian in civilian clothing. Soviet soldiers and armored vehicles are also posted in the housing project, which has its own stores whose signs are painted in Cyrillic lettering.

INDIA

DELHI REPORTS ON TALKS WITH PAKISTAN

BK061251 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The official-level India-Pakistan talks ended in Islamabad with a categorical assurance from India that it desires to have friendly relations with Pakistan. AIR [All India Radio] special correspondent (Harish Sehgal), reporting from Islamabad, says that India has told Pakistan it is not totally insensitive to Pakistani concern about its security and India will not try to take advantage of the present situation.

The talks covered the whole range of India-Pakistan relations and the international situation with special reference to Afghanistan developments. Developments in Iran and West Asia also figured in the discussions. The talks have been described as very useful. While the Indian delegation was led by the foreign secretary, Mr R.D. Sathe, the Pakistan side was led by its foreign secretary, Mr Shahnawaz.

ISI Reports Comments

BK071051 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1007 GMT 7 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Pakistan President Ziaul Haq described the Indo-Pakistan talks as very useful and satisfactory. He is reported to have conveyed his feelings in a telephonic exchange of views with the Indian prime minister.

While addressing a group of Indian and some select Pakistani pressmen, the Pakistan president declared on 6 February that the Simla Agreement was virtually a no war pact between India and Pakistan. According to PTI, he also said that he would visit India at the first opportunity when he felt that his visit to India could help further the process of normalisation of relations between the two countries. On Mrs Gandhi's visit to Rawalpindi he said that she was most welcome to visit Pakistan any time she liked.

In response to a question, he said that he saw no reason why the two countries could not jointly defend themselves. On the possibility of military cooperation between India and Pakistan he replied, why not? reports PTI. President Zia is reported to have said India enjoyed good relations with the Soviet Union and that the Indian initiative in securing the withdrawal of Russian troops stood a chance. In his view India, Pakistan and Iran should join the Gulf countries to achieve the objective of restoring the buffer status to Afghanistan, whose people should be allowed to decide their own fate and adopt any system of government. Further, he is reported to have said that the Russian move could be a threat to India too. In the long run a strong and stable Pakistan was in the interest of India's security and stability. He denied that Pakistan bases were being used by Afghan refugees to carry out acts of subversion. A peace force might be set up to look after affairs in Afghanistan after the Russian withdrawal where there should be no outside interference.

President Zia said that his country was grateful to India for helping Pakistan in giving wheat seeds as a result of which Pakistan had been able to grow a bumper crop. Pakistan is interested in buying several things from India. In a joint press conference addressed by the Indian foreign secretary and his Pakistan counterpart, the Indian foreign secretary observed that the supply of American arms to Pakistan had caused no strain in Indo-Pakistan relations. There were only differences of opinion and the two countries would continued to discuss, reports PTI. When a correspondent asked whether India posed a threat to Pakistan's security, Shahnawaz said we have assured each other of our peaceful intentions. About the possibility of an Indo-Pakistan summit, the Pakistan foreign secretary said one should not rule out the possibility of a meeting at a higher level, including heads of states.

According to agency reports, the Indian foreign secretary said in response to a question that India was in touch with the Soviet Union on the Afghan issue through diplomatic channels. India wished to be of assistance to Pakistan in this situation. The Afghan issue, added Sathe, was a matter of concern to India.

IRAQ DISCUSSES INJECTION OF ARMS INTO REGION WITH GANDHI

BK061640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] India and Iraq are of the view that injection of arms into the region following developments in Afghanistan will only create further instability and heighten tension instead of reducing it. The two countries' views on the need to defuse tension in the area and to prevent escalation of superpower rivalry in the region, including the Indian Ocean, are also similar. This identity in their thinking emerged at the talks between the Iraqi special envoy, Mr Hamid 'Alwan, and the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, and the external affairs minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, in New Delhi today. The envoy had separate meetings with them at which the two sides discussed the current international situation and bilateral relations between their countries.

Mr 'Alwan handed a personal letter from the Iraqi president, Mr Saddam Husayn, to Mrs Gandhi. An official spokesman said that the special envoys talks with both leaders were frank and cordial.

The AIR [All India Radio] correspondent says that one of the factors lending added importance to these talks is the fact that Iraq will be hosting the nonalined summit in 1982 while India is the venue for the ministerial level meeting being held later this year. In the economic field, Iraq has agreed to consider sympathetically India's request to supply 6 million tons of oil this year as well.

AFP REPORTS DELIBERATIONS OF UNIDO CONFERENCE IN DELHI

BK061314 Hong Kong AFP in English 1141 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (AFP)--The advanced countries have refused to discuss the question of transfer of nuclear energy to the developing countries as suggested by the latter at the UNIDO conference here.

Ulrik Haxthausen of Denmark, who is chairman of the UNIDO Committee Two, today described the proposal as "irrelevant" to the deliberations at the conference. He told reporters that this was a wider international issue on which a decision had yet to be taken by many of the developed countries, including Denmark. He said "this is one of the issues that have been set aside" at the deliberations of his committee which is dealing with the plan of action formulated by the Group of 77 to help their speedy industrialisation.

Mr Haxthausen said after a deadlock last night the committee was making "good progress" today and expressed the hope that it would be able to finalise the document tonight or tomorrow. He, however, admitted that there were still differences on several issues, including transfer of technology and redeployment of industrial capacities by the advanced countries in the Third World. He said the differences were in regard to the developing countries' demand for such transfers on concessional terms while on the issue of redeployment the difficulty, for instance, was that the developing countries wanted the governments in the developed states to compel the private enterprises to make structural changes.

The other two committees--one reviewing the [words indistinct] progress of the Third World after the last Lima conference five years ago and the other working on the "New Delhi declaration" of the conference also continued deliberations today but there was no significant progress reported yet on any of the major issues before them.

UNIDO officials said that one of the main issues discussed at the meeting in the forenoon today of the Committee One, which is reviewing the post-Lima progress, was the demand by the developing countries for disaggregation of the targets set by Lima. On this differences had been expressed by the developed countries.

The committee on the declaration, the officials said, had gone through the draft formulated by the Group of 77 and was now examining the substitute proposals made by the group-b representing the rich nations and socialists states. China had presented a separate document containing its own suggestions, they said.

Afghan Representative Accepted

BK061522 Hong Kong AFP in English 1440 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 6 Feb (AFP)--The Credentials Committee (Comite de Controle des Pouvoirs) of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation now holding its third general conference here today approved Afghanistan being represented at the conference by the delegation from the present government in that country. A similar decision was taken in regard to the membership of Namibia.

However, a final decision in regard to both countries will be taken by a resumed session of the plenary later this week. A Pakistani delegate commented to reporters that the acceptance by the committee of the Afghan representation did not mean that the present government in that country had been recognised by those who endorsed the decision. It was only in line with the stand already taken in regard to Afghanistan by the United Nations, he explained. It was learned that the U.S. had reservations about Namibia being accorded membership as a full-fledged state.

Meanwhile Indian sources (?pointed out) that their Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, who is chairman of the conference, was working on a compromise draft of the New Delhi declaration of the UNIDO to be presented at the plenary for approval. The declaration, originally formulated by the developed countries, has been a subject of a strong controversy with the developed countries describing it as a "political document."

A third committee specially set up by the UNIDO is still processing the draft along with the substitute preamble (?specified by) the developed countries. The Soviet Union and China also had presented their own separate amendments but informed sources said both were later withdrawn.

Cuban Role at Meeting

FL061337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Cuba has been selected one of the 10 countries which will negotiate the draft of the declaration of the 10th general meeting of the UN Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO] being held in New Delhi, capital of India. Cuba was also selected member of the first commission discussing the problems of financing of developing countries, among many others.

It was also learned that a group of countries attending the third UNIDO meeting has stressed that the integration and participation of women in the process of industrialization is an essential requirement for attaining a balanced and equitable development.

INDIRA GANDHI THANKS GDR LEADERS FOR CONGRATUALTIONS

LD061739 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is confident that the friendship between India and the GDR "will further develop in the coming years, so that both our peoples can benefit from our cooperation." This is contained in a message addressed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Premier Willi Stoph in which she thanks them for their congratulations on her assuming office.

Mrs Gandhi emphasizes in the message: "The tremendous mandate given to us by the Indian people confirms our people's trust in our policies and our program. However, during the past 3 years there has been such disinterest in the difficulties of the various sections of the population and such a lack in strength and guidance by the government that our previously gigantic task has become even more difficult."

The Indian Government led by her would work in this sense and exert itself to achieve world peace.

PARTIAL AGREEMENT ON ASSAM; FOREIGN NATIONALS TO BE DEPORTED

BK070149 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The center has accepted some of the major demands of the student leaders from Assam on the issue of foreign nationals. It has been agreed that foreign nationals will be detected and deported and their names removed from the electoral rolls before any election takes place in that state. Effective steps are to be taken to see that the inclusion of the names of foreign nationals in electoral rolls is made impossible. In this connection the administrative and election machinery will be strengthened. The nation's borders with neighboring countries are to be protected from infiltration. It has also been agreed that Indian voters residing in Assam have identity cards with their pictures.

An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi tonight that the center was sympathetic with the demands of the Assam students and it was anxious to tackle the complex problems quickly and effectively.

The home minister, who discussed the problem with the student leaders, assured them that suitable steps will be taken to augment existing arrangements in preventing illegal infiltration and detection of foreign nationals. Mr Zail Singh, however, pointed out that every case should be taken that Indian nationals are not harassed in any way.

During their discussions the students also demanded constitutional safeguards to the northeastern people for the next 15 to 20 years for the protection of their identity in the face of the influx. It was explained to them that the government was anxious that the cultural identity of the people of the region is maintained. The matter required further consideration.

Regarding students demand that citizen certificates, the constitutional position and the Citizenship Act [words indistinct]. The students urged that appropriate measures should be taken to check issuing of illegal citizenship certificates.

The home minister appealed to the students to call off their agitation and bring back normalcy for the implementation of these steps.

The official spokesman said the student leaders appreciated the government's response to the problem. They said they will report on the outcome to their executive committee on their return to Gauhati.

PAKISTAN

HAQ COMMENTS ON AFGHAN SITUATION, RELATIONS WITH INDIA

BK061618 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that all countries--big or small--have a right to live in freedom free from fear and foreign pressures. He was talking informally to a group of Indian journalists in Rawalpindi this evening.

The president said Pakistan is not afraid of the occupation of the buffer state of Afghanistan, but this development has disturbed the balance of power in the region. He said Pakistan is opposed to this aggression in principle and sides with other independent nations to make the Soviet Union realize that aggression by a superpower cannot be accepted. This is reflected in the UN General Assembly resolution in which 104 nations opposed the Soviet action. The foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference also adopted the same stand on the Soviet action.

The president said it was expected that India as a big country and a regional power would express its views clearly instead of talking in the tone of the Soviet ambassador or declaring it [the Soviet action] correct. The president said Mrs Gandhi's first statement on this issue was correct, encouraging and realistic, but the subsequent stand taken by India was to an extent contradictory. However, information later received by Pakistan through diplomatic and other sources is very encouraging.

He said Pakistan expected India to side with it in compelling the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan so that the Afghan people are given a chance to choose any system they like--socialism, communism or Islam.

Answering a question whether he would support diplomatic efforts to give Afghanistan a neutral status as was given Austria after World War II, the president said Pakistan would welcome such efforts. He said Pakistan only wants its neighbor, which is Islamic and a member of nonalined movement and which had been a buffer state for a long time, to continue its old status.

The president emphatically said there is no question of any military action to get the Soviet forces to withdraw. Even India and Pakistan together cannot do this. This objective could be achieved only through diplomatic, political and international measures. However, the Soviet Union should be made to realize that it has committed a big mistake and it should listen to the emphatic voice of the international conscience. He said any step taken in this connection would be welcomed by us.

In answer to a question whether he would write to Mrs Indira Gandhi about joint diplomatic efforts by India and Pakistan the president said he would surely apprise her of his impressions about Afghanistan and propose a few measures.

The president did not agree with an Indian correspondent that the Afghanistan issue is a regional one. He said in fact it is a global problem. He said the reaction to a super-power's action should be at the international level and for this we should all work together. He said that is why the issue was raised at the united national and by the foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference. At the same time individual initiatives by India and others are also welcomed.

The president was asked about his views on the creation of a neutral agency to monitor the border situation and to report on interference at the frontiers from either side. The president said that after the withdrawal of Soviet troops, a peace-keeping force could be stationed in Afghanistan to provide the Afghan people a chance to solve their problems by themselves and to prevent outside interference or aggression against Afghanistan.

The president debunked the propaganda that the Afghan refugees or freedom fighters are using Pakistan soil to make military forays into Afghanistan and carry out subversive acts. He said the Afghan refugees have been given shelter in Pakistan only on humanitarian grounds. The president said the Indian journalists could see everything for themselves by visiting the Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan.

A correspondent drew the president's attention to the possibility that Afghanistan could become a target of bigpower rivalry and because of that the region could experience a new arms race and increased military presence which might prove detrimental to the process of normalizing India-Pakistan relations. The president said the gravity of the situation demands that India should use not only its good offices but also all its influence in its relations with the Soviet Union to get the latter to agree to withdraw its forces in order to remove all fears that have arisen about Soviet intentions and motives in this region.

The president said the question is whether the presence of 80,000 Soviet troops is merely to assist in the maintenance of law and order or whether there are some other motives. Referring to the situation created by the Soviet military action in Afghanistan, the president said it pointed in the direction of Iran and Pakistan and even posed a threat to India. Afghanistan's buffer status and until the Soviet Union withdraws, a strong and stable Pakistan is not only in the interest of the safety and security of this region but also the safety and security of India as well.

It is, therefore, important that India, Iran and other countries in the Gulf should be as concerned as Pakistan.

Referring to bilateral relations, the president underscored the need to promote goodneighborly relations between India and Pakistan in various fields. He said both countries want to live in peace and it is in the interest of both the countries to live as good neighbors so their people will prosper. As developing countries, both need peace and tranquility.

When he was asked whether there is any possibility of cooperation in the military field, the president recalled that a joint defense [plan] was proposed to India 20 years ago, but at that time India had asked against whom this joint defense was directed. The president said the Simla Agreement was practically a no-war pact because it envisaged that force would not be used to settle bilateral matters.

About the possibility of an exchange of visits by leaders of both countries, the president said Mrs Gandhi can visit Pakistan any time she wants and we will welcome her. He said he has also received an invitation from the Indian Government to visit India.

About domestic affairs in Pakistan, the president drew attention to the measures taken to restore the democratic process. The local bodies have started working following civic elections. He said that in time this democratic process will grow. The political process will also be restored at an appropriate time.

The president invited the Indian journalists to visit any part of the country. He also offered them a plane to visit Baluchistan.

INDIA, PAKISTAN FOREIGN SECRETARIES ADDRESS PRESS CONFERENCE

BK061735 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Islamabad talks between the foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India have revealed an identity of views between the two sides on the necessity of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. This was stated at a news conference addressed by Mr R.D. Sathe and Mr Shahnawaz in Islamabad this afternoon.

The Indian foreign secretary drew the attention to the communique issued in New Delhi at the end of the talks between Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and French President Mr Giscard d'Estaing in this connection.

Mr Sathe was asked what specific steps India was taking besides public statements to secure the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan; he said India was in touch with Moscow through diplomatic channels.

In reply to a question, Mr Sathe said India was not against Pakistan's collaboration with the U.S., but in fact India was in favor of promoting good relations with all and it would welcome economic collaboration between the United States and Pakistan.

Asked whether there was any (?credence) in the reports which had been expressed in the news media about the strains in India-Pakistan relations because of the new situation and the possible American arms supplies to Pakistan, Mr Sathe categorically stated that there were no strains in these relations, although the difference of opinion was there, but they had been discussing and would continue to discuss them.

At this stage, Mr S. Shahnawaz added that the two sides assured each other of their peaceful intentions. He said they had reviewed the international affairs, regional matters and also matters concerning bilateral relations.

About Afghanistan, Mr Shahnawaz said Pakistan felt that on matters of such an importance like the occupation of a country by a foreign power, it was necessary to take a firm stand on moral grounds.

About Kashmir, Mr Shahnawaz said that the Kashmir issue was the fundamental question and it was not normally the subject for discussion at the foreign secretaries level, although such subjects could not always be excluded. He pointed out that the Simla Agreement specifically provided for discussion bilaterally on the subject without prejudice to each party's position on it. At the same time, the agreement did not preclude its mention in other forums at any time. He said the two sides were committed to the Simla Agreement and also to holding talks on the issues at an appropriate time.

Asked about the future level of talks between the two sides, Mr Shahnawaz said that they would not rule out the possibility of higher-level meetings, including meetings between heads of governments of two countries.

FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVES VISITING INDIAN OFFICIAL

BK070503 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The federal finance minister, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, has said the present government sincerely believes in speeding up normalization of relations between Pakistan and India. He made these observations during his meeting with the Indian foreign secretary, Mr R.D. Sathe, who called on him in Islamabad this afternoon. He said in the past two and half years Pakistan has striven to strengthen bilateral relations and promote better understanding.

The Indian foreign secretary said that his government highly values relations with Pakistan and is keen in enlarging them in all directions particularly in the economic and trade spheres.

PRESIDENT HAQ PHONES MRS GANDHI, LAUD RELATIONS

BK070415 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Pakistan President Gen Ziaul Haq has described the talks between the delegations of India and Pakistan as very useful and satisfactory. He conveyed his feelings to Mrs Indira Gandhi over telephone. AIR [All India Radio] special correspondent (Harish Sekhon) reports from Islamabad that General Zia had a brief exchange of views with the prime minister for about 5 minutes.

Earlier, addressing a group of Indian and some selected Pakistani newsmen at his residence, General Zia said that he would visit India at the first opportunity when he feels his visit can help further the process of normalization. Asked when Mrs Gandhi is visiting Rawalpindi, he said that she is most welcome to visit Pakistan any time she likes.

General Zia said he has received a very kind and reassuring letter from Mrs Gandhi. He said that in view of the good relations between India and the Soviet Union, India should try to persuade the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

When a correspondent asked if some kind of a neutral body could be set up to guard the borders of Afghanistan, Gen Zia said it is an excellent idea. He said a peacekeeping force consisting of contingents from India, Pakistan and Iran could oversee the borders of Afghanistan.

President Zia also said that his country is grateful to India for helping Pakistan in giving wheat seeds as a result of which they have been able to grow a bumper crop. He said Pakistan is interested to buy several things from India, being a close neighbor.

INDIAN FOREIGN SECRETARY LAUDS RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

BK070350 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 7 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Indian foreign secretary, Mr R.D. Sathe, has said relations between Pakistan and India for the last few years have been more free of tension than ever before.

Speaking at a dinner hosted by him in Islamabad last night in honor of the Pakistan foreign secretary, he welcomed Pakistan's repeated affirmations to further the process of further normalization in accordance with the Simla Agreement. He said there has been considerable progress in relations between the two countries since the agreement was signed and it is incumbent on both sides to insure that the pace did not slacken.

The Indian foreign secretary said the people and government of India were as concerned as the people and Government of Pakistan about the recent developments to the west of Pakistan. He said India is not insensitive to Pakistan's anxiety. They accept Pakistan's right to insure its security and territorial integrity. In this context, India presents no problem to Pakistan, he added.

Leaves for Delhi

BK071036 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Indian foreign secretary, Mr R.D. Sathe, left Lahore for New Delhi this afternoon. He was seen off at the airport, among others, by the Pakistan foreign secretary, Mr S. Shahnawaz.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORTS ON ANTI-AFGHAN, ANTI-IRANIAN GUERRILLAS

BK070348 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 7 Feb 80 BK

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad yesterday dismissed as false and malicious reports carried by some foreign news media to the effect that several groups of saboteurs were being trained in Pakistan to be infiltrated into Iran for terrorist action against religious and political figures who have taken an anti-American stance. He said the reports were obviously instigated by circles which wish to damage Pakistan-Iran relations.

The spokesman pointed out that Pakistan has extremely close and fraternal relations with Iran and has given unreserved support to the brotherly people of Iran in their struggle. He affirmed that Pakistan will steadfastly continue this policy.

The spokesman also described as totally false and malicious allegations in news media in some countries about the existence of guerrilla training bases for Afghan guerrillas on Pakistan soil and the supply of military supplies from China and the United States for these guerrillas. He reiterated that Pakistan is following and would continue to follow a policy of noninterference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

KARACHI RADIO REPORTS U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S VISIT

BK070353 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 7 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The leader of the American congressional delegation Mr David Ross Obey has said the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan presents serious consequences not only for this region but to all the freedom loving countries of the world.

Speaking at a civic reception in Rawalpindi yesterday, he said Pakistan and the United States must determine how they could work in a more effective way to insure that no such further invasion took place. He said their visit is aimed at getting a better understanding of the Soviet action and to find ways and means of cooperation between the United States and Pakistan to insure the freedom of everyone in this region.

The leader of the U.S. delegation said he had already met a number of Pakistani officials. The delegation would formulate its recommendations to the American Congress. The six-member U.S. congressional delegation called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi last evening. The president gave a dinner for the U.S. congressmen.

VISITING FRG DELEGATION DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN

BK061245 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The leader of the two-member Federal German parliamentary delegation, Mr Spranger, has said the entire Western and Islamic countries should evolve a common strategy to counter the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Talking to Radio Pakistan's representative on his arrival in Islamabad this morning, he said the countries in the immediate neighborhood of Afghanistan cannot alone meet the situation. He said there should be a combined effort and a global strategy to meet the challenge. He said economic, moral and other steps should be taken to exert pressure on the Soviet Union to pull out of Afghanistan.

Mr Spranger said that Pakistan should be given all sorts of aid to make it stronger and stable and to safeguard its integrity and solidarity. He said as far as the Federal German Government was concerned it was already giving economic aid to Pakistan. In the face of the present threat, he said, their government was contemplating to provide increased economic assistance to Pakistan.

The two-member delegation has now arrived in Peshawar on a day's visit to the area. Soon after its arrival, the delegation called on the provincial governor, Lt Gen Fazle Haq, and had a working lunch with him.